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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Calls Bonus Calamity

Japan Recognizes Manchukuo

Britain Will Meet the Irish

Germany Must Vote Once More

Canada Would Cut Expenses

Soviet Will Let Folks Laugh

WITH the American Legion preparing at Portland, Ore., to demand immediate cash payment of the veterans' bonus, President Hoover issues a statement to the effect that the bonus plea threatens a national calamity. He challenges the Democratic presidential nominee for a clarification of his bonus attitude and scores the vice-presidential nominee for permitting a bonus bill to pass the last House. He pleads for popular support against a demand for $2,250,000,000 which is not in the Treasury. A fighting Hoover gives impressive warning of what a bonus law would mean—It would drain every family budget in the country.

¶ Japan formally recognizes the state of Manchukuo by signing a protocol at Changchun. One article provides that Japan shall maintain troops as it pleases. The Nanking Government, with T. V. Soong acting as Premier, immediately calls upon each of the signatories of the Nine Power treaty to take action against Japan for this alleged violation of it. China accepts the news from Changchun calmly, reserving its great demonstration of protest until Sunday. Then the world is promised something unique—perhaps 100,000,000 aroused Chinese in a gesture of remonstrance.

¶ Britain drafts a conciliatory reply to President de Valera's new approach to a settlement of the annuities dispute. The answer will express willingness to consider any negotiations for breaking the deadlock that have promise of finality, but will insist that any arbitration be before an Empire tribunal. De Valera is understood to be heavily pressed by his people. Farmers of Wicklow have started a demand that the punitive British tariff be lifted off their shoulders—by the Government making good all their losses.

¶ Germany, having held four major elections in five months, looks wearily toward the fifth. With acknowledgment that the Reichstag is dissolved, the next step under the Constitution will be taken and still another election called. But the Reichstag vote of no confidence, if illegal, shows how exceedingly limited is support of the von Papen Government. The battle that goes on is between the Cabinet and Hitler, the Fascist leader. Dictator struggles against dictator—and popular government shrivels like an unwatered and forgotten flower.

¶ The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, meeting at Halifax, demands a cut in governmental expenditures. The national debt is $5,300,000,000, a little more than the capital invested in manufacturing. Statistician A. O. Dawson of Montreal shows that between 1913 and 1931 bank assets increased 100 per cent, bank deposits 103 per cent, manufacturing capital 210 per cent, and governmental debts 392 per cent. In naming a committee to discover ways and means of cutting down costs, the chamber accepts Mr. Dawson's plea—"If we don't do it business will crumble."

¶ Geneva sees the technical committees of the Disarmament Conference reconvene with Germany not represented. It is hoped Berlin will not stand by its threat of no participation until Germany is granted arms equality. There can be no definite results without its aid. Disarmament is basically a family affair—and Germany, happy or unhappy, is very much a member of the family.

¶ The National Petroleum Association at Atlantic City is told the gasoline tax is the strangest of commodity levies. Paul E. Hadlick shows it may be a sales, privilege or property tax; that there is no uniformity in levying it, none in collecting it; that evading it may be a felony, a misdemeanor, or, seemingly, a virtue. The cumulative tax rates, 3 to 11 cents, are often higher than the wholesale price. Experience shows 2 cents a gallon to be an ideal tax, but some men never find this out—the lawmakers who lay on the levies.

¶ Soviet Russia lifts the ban on laughter. It finds that life under the Five-Year Plan has become too drab and Moscow calls on the people for merry-making. This leads to serious discussion of comedy and how far laughing may safely be indulged. Secretly the Soviet believes that if it hadn't taken itself so seriously the Five-Year Plan might be much nearer to accomplishment. But Russia won't rock with merriment on a mere license to laugh—The Soviet will have to return to the people more of the things human beings laugh about.

Women Wage Telephone War To Save California's Dry Law

Transmitter Becomes Powerful Instrument in Covering State—Drys Mass Strength to Meet Second Attempt at Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Two hundred California club women have organized to wage a fight against alcohol—not with banners, demonstrations, or speeches, but with telephones.

The telephone is a formidable weapon, Miss Mabel L. Dorsey, retired public school teacher and organizer of the "telephone brigade," says. Beneath its meek, black exterior your telephone carries a mighty wallop, she says.

Putting the telephones of southern California behind the dry cause has been Miss Dorsey's chief interest here recently. And are those telephones busy! They are going right after every possible dry vote, reaching out into every community. They are doing their best to save the Wright Act—California's prohibition law—which will be subject to repeal at the polls in November.

"How do you do, Mrs. Jones? Have you decided to vote in favor of the Wright Act?" asks one of the busy workers. "No? Well, Mrs. Jones, perhaps you don't understand how the repeal of that dry law would affect you, and your husband, and your children. Perhaps you don't realize that it would be the end of liquor law enforcement in California. You wouldn't want that, would you; you wouldn't want your city overrun with bootleggers and speakeasies—your children subject to the perils of drunken driving on their way to school?"

Before long Mrs. Jones begins to agree that it may be best to keep the Wright Act after all. Then the telephone worker gets her promise to work for its support. She appoints Mrs. Jones a "committee of one" to agitate for law enforcement in her community—to spread her influence to other members of the family.

And so the work goes on. California is being dotted with "committees of one" who are in favor of dry law retention. Two housewives holding opposite ends of a telephone wire have accomplished, collectively, what has never been done before: Speaking as woman to woman they have decided to protect their institutions

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

HOOVER WARNS LEGION OF PERIL IN BONUS DEMAND

Cash Payment Is Called 'Deadly Blow at Welfare of Nation'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Abandoning his defensive attitude on political questions, President Hoover today mobilized the power and prestige of his high office for a determined attack on the proposal for immediate cash payment of the World War veterans' bonus, contending such legislation "would be a deadly blow at the welfare of the nation."

Intended specifically to make the Administration position clear to the American Legion convention at Portland, the lengthy statement also constituted a challenge to the Democratic presidential candidate, who has not recently clarified his stand on the bonus and a direct attack on the Democratic vice-presidential candidate for permitting bonus legislation to be passed in the last House which would have constituted "an act of moral bankruptcy."

In addition, the statement pleaded for popular support against a movement which proposes to pay out $2,250,000,000 from a Treasury where

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

51—Why did the Volstead Law Adopt One-Half of One Per Cent Alcohol as the Dividing Line Between Non-Intoxicating and Intoxicating Liquor?

The Volstead law did not invent the idea. It merely accepted the existing rule of the Treasury Department in its administration of the excise law. The country has long had an excise tax on alcoholic liquors. This tax goes back to the time of George Washington and the Whisky Insurrection. From that day to this, the Federal Government has treated alcoholic liquors as a special class of commodities and has levied special taxes upon them.

At first, the liquors were named. Later, there were so many synthetic drinks as to require definitions. Still later, there were so many soft drinks on the market, claiming to be non-intoxicating, as to require rather precise definitions. At the suggestion of the brewers' chemists, the one-half of 1 per cent rule was adopted, and all liquors containing more than that percentage paid the excise tax.

The Eighteenth Amendment was supposed to prohibit what had formerly been taxed as alcoholic liquor. Nothing could have been more natural, therefore, than to apply the Volstead law to everything to which the Liquor Excise law had formerly applied. If any, at the time, thought otherwise, they were not heard from. At any rate, that is how we came to have the one-half of 1 per cent rule.

That rule has been repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court, both when it was a part of the excise law, and since it has become a part of the prohibitory law. How far, under the Eighteenth Amendment, Congress could increase the permissible alcoholic content of liquors is an open question. Even if Congress should declare light wines and beers non-intoxicating, the Supreme Court might decide that certain liquors were, in fact, intoxicating, Acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARM OUTLOOK OF ROOSEVELT NARROWS DOWN

Topeka Program Regarded as Leaning to Domestic Allotment Plan

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's study of agricultural problems has carried him into a partial acceptance of the so-called "domestic allotment plan." It was this plan which he had primarily in his thoughts when he delivered his speech at Topeka, Kan., yesterday, it became known here today.

The six "specifications" which Governor Roosevelt laid down yesterday for any satisfactory solution of the farm problem automatically barred out most current farm panaceas except the "domestic allotment plan." For example, Governor Roosevelt declared no plan could be accepted that was compulsory, which strikes out the equalization fee; and next he ruled out plans involving dumping and foreign retaliation, which eliminates the export debenture proposal.

The allotment plan has been before the country for several years. It involves voluntary reduction in farm production, to limits prescribed by some carefully thought-out national plan, and a tax on processing of which the benefits will accrue to the farmer.

How It Would Work

Thus, Farmer Jones, who now plants 100 acres to wheat, would limit production to 80 acres, and thus bring himself within the program. At the same time, a federal tax would be imposed on millers of wheat, the proceeds of which would go into a common fund.

The tax levied upon the millers, or other processors of farm commodities, and later distributed to the farmers would be so proportioned that, to use Governor Roosevelt's own words yesterday, it would provide "a tariff benefit over world prices which is equivalent to the benefit given by the tariff to industrial products."

The plan would, of course, raise the price of farm products to the consumer. Governor Roosevelt's view is that farm prices are too low anyway, and that the proposal would give the farmers no more of a subsidy than manufacturers now receive under the high tariff.

Though not finally committed to this plan, Governor Roosevelt believes it deserves sympathetic consideration, and that it has points of advantage over other proposals so far made to aid agriculture.

In rear platform speeches at Colby and Goodland, prairie towns passed in the wide-open spaces of western Kansas, Governor Roosevelt today

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 10

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 4
Scouts the World Around 5
The Young Folks' Page 6
The Home Forum 7
Moral Courage
[With Russian Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

THINGS PRESENT

A hint as to the solution of the traffic problem is contained in "A Business Migration" on the Editorial page.

Perhaps "It's the Finish That Tells" on the Daily Features page will deserve a place in your scrapbook.

And while you are on the back page—those of you who are secretaries or stenographers at least—read about the father of modern shorthand, Pathfinders.

Youngsters will have loads of fun experimenting with the ideas offered in "Turning Acorns, Fir Cones, and Beechnuts into Flowers" on the Young Folks' page.

There is a homey note about "A Muscadine Hunt" on the Home Forum page that you may enjoy.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will discuss this question: "Has there ever been any doubt as to the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment?" His "Prohibition Facts" are invaluable.

Friday brings the improved Household Page. What do you think, by the way, of the new method of presenting recipes?

TAXING SYSTEM SEEN BOUND FOR FEDERAL HANDS

Trend to Nationalization and Classification Is Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15—Nationalization of taxation and an inclination toward classification appear as significant trends in the current demand for tax reform, according to experts at the National Tax Association conference here.

"Gradual progress in the direction of nationalization of the tax system seems to be almost inevitable," Prof. Robert Murray Haig, of Columbia University, president of the association, said. Adjustment by separation of sources in which certain types of taxes may be assigned exclusively to the Federal Government and others to the states, he continued, might seriously impair, if not destroy, some of the types of taxes and "do violence to the principles of efficiency."

Extension of the crediting device, in which a state tax may be applied as a credit against a federal tax of the same type, he said, cannot be urged seriously until many difficult technical problems heretofore unconsidered have been solved. At best, he said, it would offer but a partial solution.

He painted a somewhat more favorable picture of the integration plan, under which the Federal Government would administer all those taxes in which it had an administrative advantage over the states and allocate the revenue to the states. A satisfactory arrangement for allocation, Professor Haig explained, is the most serious problem of the integration plan.

Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University, chairman of the association's committee on a model system of state and local taxation, today, said there is a strong tendency away from the old general property tax and uniform rule. The personal income tax for states likewise is meeting with some disfavor. The committee now is devoting intensive study to classification, and extension of the classification plan to many types of taxes has been suggested. The committee expects to take two years more for its studies.

Tax delinquency is widespread and is an increasingly important problem, Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University, chairman of the committee on delinquency, said in presenting a report of this committee's work to date. Aside from present abnormal economic conditions, according to Professor Fairchild, the principal causes of delinquency are faulty collection procedure and lax administration of the procedure.

London Drafts Conciliatory Reply to Irish

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15—Mr. James H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominions, returns to London today from the south coast, the British Government's reply to the Irish Free State's new approach upon the annuities question having been drafted. The British reply is understood to be brief and conciliatory, expressing willingness to consider any fresh proposals for ending the deadlock subject to the condition that any proposals for negotiations must have some prospect of finality and that any arbitration must be before an empire tribunal.

The stage is thus set for Mr. Eamon de Valera's expected weekend visit here on his way to Geneva.

His proposal for depositing in the extra-empire coffers of the Bank for International Settlements the monies he has already collected on account of these annuities may, it is hoped, facilitate his giving way regarding a conciliation or arbitration tribunal.

Importance in this connection is attached here to the pressure for a settlement that is being brought to bear by farming and labor interests in the Free State. The national farmers' convention was held at Dublin today to discuss this question, including that of a suggestion from County Wicklow for legal action to restrain the Free State Government from alienating the annuities already collected.

A manifesto of the Irish Labor Party takes another line. It demands that the Free State Government should bear the entire losses involved in the dispute, the farmers to be compensated for the lower prices of their produce, the transport to be rationalized, the hours of labor to be reduced and large-scale public works to be started to absorb the unemployed.

REBELLIOUS FLIERS CAPTURED IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 15 (AP)—Col. Arturo Merino Benitez, leader of the revolt which forced Señor Carlos Davila to resign the Presidency Tuesday, was captured by federal troops today at Ovalle. The prisoners were to be brought to Santiago.

The air service chief fled from the capital yesterday when Gen. Bartolome Blanche, army commander-in-chief, temporarily resigned as acting President. General Blanche resumed office a few hours later and announced that he would hold it with the aid of the army.

The rebel fliers were gathered at a banquet when the federal troops arrived. Col. Merino Benitez refused to surrender but was overpowered. The rebel fliers tried to escape by plane but the federal machine-gun fire discouraged them. Approximately 200 prisoners and 50 planes were taken.

Japan's New 'Ally' on Mainland Signs Accord

CEREMONY CARRIED THROUGH AT CHANGCHUN

Above (Wide World)—View of Manchukuo's New Capital. Below—Map (by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor) Showing Manchukuo (Black), Japan and Territory Under Its Control (Dark Shaded), Jehol, Scene of Recent Japanese Advance (Light Shaded). Insets (The Christian Science Monitor-Keystone-Underwood). Left—HENRY PU YI, President of Manchukuo. Right—GEN. NOBUYOSHI MUTO, Who Signed Accord for Japan.

JAPAN EFFECTS RECOGNITION OF MANCHU STATE

Final Action Taken in Signing of 'Protocol' at Changchun

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 15—The protocol providing for Japan's de jure recognition of Manchukuo was signed at Changchun this morning, after which Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, handed to the press an English translation of the document consisting of 10 short paragraphs.

The protocol was signed by Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Japan and by Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Prime Minister of Manchukuo.

The text follows the lines expected and provides for mutual respect of territorial rights. The important paragraphs are:

"1. Manchukuo shall agree to respect, in so far as no agreement to the contrary shall be made between Japan and Manchukuo in the future, all the rights and interests possessed by Japan or her subjects within the territory of Manchukuo by virtue of Sino-Japanese treaties, agreements and other arrangements, or of Sino-Japanese contracts, private as well as public.

"2. Japan and Manchukuo, recognizing that any threat to the territory or the peace and order of either of the high contracting parties constitutes at the same time a threat to the safety and existence of the other, agree to coöperate in the maintenance of their national security, it being understood that such Japanese forces as may be necessary for this purpose shall be stationed in Manchukuo."

Simultaneously Count Uchida issued a statement recalling the history of Manchukuo, and expressed confidence in Manchukuo's sincerity and determination. He said that Manchukuo had established a special committee to prepare for abolition of extraterritoriality and other treaty revisions, but that it would not take any unilateral measures. He asserted that Japan's recognition of Manchukuo was "not derogatory to any treaty to which Japan was a party."

He explained that the purpose of the protocol was to establish a perpetual relationship of good neighbors between Japan and Manchukuo and to secure peace in the Far East. It is recalled that Manchukuo is pledged to observe the basis of the open door and concluded that it may be safely expected that the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

'Open Door' in Manchuria Found Slowly Swinging Shut

This is the third of four articles describing the present position in Manchuria, one year after the Japanese began a new military adventure with the occupation of Mukden.

By DOROTHY GOULD
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria—For the foreign business man, American or European, one question about the new state of Manchukuo exceeds all others in importance. What effect will this Japanese venture in Manchuria have upon the trade of other nations than Japan?

Most of them have concluded, after one year's experience with the Japanese occupation, that the "open door" is slowly swinging shut for all classes of goods except those which Japanese firms cannot supply. Japan has spent and must continue to spend very substantial sums to support this venture. She anticipates a return on her investment, which must come largely through increased trade. Strong efforts are being made to shut Japanese goods out of the markets of India and China. Manchuria is her one hope of a new extensive market.

Mukden has been the trade center for foreign business men in Manchuria. Their business was conducted largely with the old Chinese government and the officials of that government who had extensive business enterprises of their own under special protection of the old régime. Now that business has vanished and most representatives of foreign manufacturers with whom I talked here feel that they have come to the end of their usefulness.

Smuggling at Dairen

In a few lines of business, where there is no Japanese competition, business is better than it was before the occupation. But there is little doubt that in fields where they can supply the goods, Japanese firms are shown favoritism. One agent for a European firm gave me an example of how things are working out. He had submitted a bid for telephone apparatus, and in due time was informed by the Chinese purchasing agent that his bid was the lowest and had been accepted. But he heard nothing further of the mat-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

San Francisco's Farming Acreage Assures Room for Future Homes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—For a city, San Francisco is quite a farming community.

Although it has a population density of 15,105 persons to the square mile, leading all cities west of the Mississippi in that respect, it still has a lot of room left for agriculture—some 1850 acres, according to state statisticians.

Nearly 2000 farm "hands" are employed by the 622 farm owners. The annual income from the farms is $276,000, most of which comes from the sale of vegetables.

But the San Francisco farmers are not without their milch cows; not less than 500 were found grazing within the city limits. And the swine herds exceed the size of those in 40 of the 57 counties in California.

Most of the farm lands lie in the southwestern section of the city. Besides these areas San Francisco has many other hundreds of acres of room in which to build homes, according to the City Planning Commission. In the western part of the city, not far from the Pacific Ocean, there are large tracts of sand dunes which can be turned into residential districts.

Thus the belief that San Francisco, because it is built on the end of a peninsula, is overcrowded and can expand only to the south, is without foundation, the commission states. All that the city would have to do is to subdivide a few farms.

LOCAL AID WORK URGED BY HOOVER

Neighborly Kindness Is Stressed in Talk to 29 Social Agencies

PRIVATE FUNDS DECLARED NEED

Importance of Protection of Morale Emphasized in All Addresses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—President Hoover sounded the keynote for the nation-wide mobilization of winter relief funds when he told representatives of 29 social organizations at the White House today that Americans must be generous with neighborly kindness as well as with money and that private resources must be developed to their fullest in spite of federal aid.

The President opened the conference from a platform set up under a group of trees on the south lawn. About 300 community and welfare leaders heard him sanction their winter's campaign.

All through the morning and noon addresses at the one-day conference assembled here today ran the conviction that protection of morale will be of extreme importance this winter if danger is to be averted.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, responding to Mr. Hoover's address, stressed the necessity for friendly aid for youth as well as unemployed adults.

"There is more to be done than merely giving," President Hoover told the community and business leaders gathered here to discuss the relief needs of the nation during the next 12 months. "The friendly counsel, the aid to solution of family and individual problems are outpourings of the human spirit beyond dollars alone."

Tasks Outlined

Mr. Hoover outlined the tasks facing welfare workers this winter as follows:

To see that no man, woman or child goes hungry or unsheltered.

To see that agencies for character building are maintained at full strength.

To maintain the fundamental that individual and local resources be mobilized to their fullest.

To maintain the "spiritual impulses in our people for generous giving and generous service."

"A cold and distant charity which puts out its sympathy only through the tax collector yields a very meager dole of unloving and perfunctory relief," was the way the President expressed the advantages of private relief compared with public.

Although cognizant of the seriousness of the situation facing the nation this winter, President Hoover expressed the trust that this will be the last winter of calamity. "Yet," said he, "despite a dawning hope upon the horizon, individual need in the meantime may be greater than before."

Explaining the federal aid that has been put under way this summer, the President warned that it served as "back logs" for local efforts and should not be considered as replacing them. "They presuppose," he explained, "that the thousands of agencies which in normal times carry the load of distress shall function this winter to their utmost capacity."

Baker Responds

Mr. Baker, chairman of the National Citizens' Committee of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization of 1932, delivering the response to Mr. Hoover's address, also pointed to the necessity of character conservation of the American people during the winter's crisis.

"The work we have in mind is not only a mere interim provision to tide over this winter's crisis from the material point of view, but also in its larger aspects it is to continue the work of character building and to conserve and strengthen the fortitude and courage and self-reliance of our people so that there will be no deep injury done to our national life by this tragic emergency," Mr. Baker declared.

Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and of the charity organization, who spoke at a luncheon meeting, reminded the welfare workers that "life is more than meat and the body more than raiment." Relief to be efficient must be accompanied by personal interest known as welfare or character building work.

Both the civic virtue of the adult unemployed and of the many boys and girls who are leaving their homes in order to detract from the family burden must be preserved, Mr. Baker warned. He painted a pathetic picture of the men who for the first time in their lives will find themselves and their families partially or wholly charges upon the bounty of their fellow men.

Situation of Youth

The new problem arising from the fact that the youth of the country find no jobs waiting for them as they reach manhood was depicted by Mr. Baker. "The expectant boy sees no sign 'Boy Wanted' which is the usual announcement to youth that life has a place for him," he said. "Some of these young people," he went on, "can stay at home, but in increasing numbers they are declining to add to the family burden and are taking to the open road so that it is now estimated that within the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

More Education In Motor Driving Urged by Stoeckel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIGBY, Nova Scotia, Sept. 15—More education in driving, supplemented by liberal and reasonable regulation, by enlightened highway building, limited car use and the employment of all known means of directing mentality correctly, were advocated for better motoring safety by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, in an address made here yesterday before the Canadian Good Roads Association.

Man is the factor that must be considered, first and foremost, according to Mr. Stoeckel, who declared that 90 per cent of drivers are good traffic performers and that education should be revised and extended to reach the other 10 per cent. Systematic study probably would result in a better handling of the situation, he said, and man must be induced to educate himself, both as a pedestrian and as an operator. Not only must he know the rules of conduct, but he must also cultivate and exercise his will to abide by them. In this connection he said that all devices to assist correct thinking in emergencies should be employed.

Four-fifths of motor law enforcement by courts as it now exists would be eliminated if universal standard requirements for operators' licenses based on fitness to operate were applied, and if state or provincial authority were empowered to deprive any operator of his license on evidence of unfitness, Mr. Stoeckel told the association.

Laws, he declared, should be amended to take into account the ability and willingness of the motoring public to obey them, and should be such that a reasonable man would feel bound to carry them out. As an example of a good type of motor law, he mentioned speed laws, which do not set up specific limits, but call for a "reasonable rate of speed."

WOMEN WAGE WAR FOR DRYS BY TELEPHONE

(Continued from Page 1)

against liquor. One woman is reported to have "turned" 100 votes in a day's work.

Every telephone subscriber south of Bakersfield and the Tehachapi will be reached by this method during the next two months, it is planned. And there are estimated to be 500,000 subscribers! The women have organized under captains in groups of 10. Each woman is then given two columns of names from the telephone directory. She calls each of them, except business houses, systematically.

Organizations coöperating in the movement under the direction of Miss Dorsey and the Wright Act Supporters are the Ebell Club, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Law Enforcement Committee, women's organizations of the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Parent-Teachers' Association.

The Wright Act supporters is California's newest prohibition group, formed recently to aid in maintaining the Wrigl.t Act, which in 1926 survived an effort for repeal. It will be submitted to the people again as Proposition No. 1 on the ballot this year under less favorable circumstances.

"Whether you drink or don't—don't repeal the Wright Act." That is the slogan adopted by the group in its campaign, which is already actively under way throughout the State. Efforts of the Wright Act supporters will supplement activities already being directed by the prohibition boards of strategy in both northern and southern California, where a vigorous campaign in favor of the dry law has been under way since early summer.

Mr. Elmer C. Rhodes, acting prohibition administrator for southern California, says it is drier than in 1931. The increasing difficulty with which federal prohibition agents secure cases is the basis for his opinion. Far more energy and attention are required today to maintain the same quantity of court activity secured by his department a year ago, he says.

Corroborating Mr. Rhodes's testimony, the police department reports that its detectives are apprehending violators of state and municipal liquor ordinances with greater difficulty now than last year. Even the ordinary custom of paying for information leading to the arrest of liquor law violators has suffered. Policemen say that it is almost impossible to buy "tips."

From the sheriff's office also comes information that the harassed liquor traffic has largely ceased its manufacturing operations in this locality. The reason is largely one of legal advantage to the violator, but it has evidently been brought about by more rigid law enforcement here than in neighboring counties.

Rather than risk detection for distilling liquor here, which constitutes a felony under the state dry law, bootleggers are manufacturing their products in neighboring counties and attempting to truck them into the city without being apprehended. If caught in the possession of, or transporting, this liquor, they are guilty only of a misdemeanor, which commands a lighter penalty than does a felony.

Estimates from reliable sources would indicate that police forces here must cope almost entirely with a domestic alcohol supply. Even southern California's long seacoast, with favorable opportunities for landing contraband goods, has not, apparently, allowed any great importation of liquors. Although opinions vary as to the amount of foreign alcohol brought into the city, it is generally considered that this source is scarcely ever more than from 1 to 5 per cent of the total amount consumed.

Drys Sweep Colorado Almost Unanimously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15—Dry candidates were swept to almost unanimous victory over wet opposition in the Colorado State primaries Tuesday. When complete returns were tabulated, a total of 44 candidates approved by the dry organizations had won places on the general election ballots while only seven unapproved candidates had succeeded.

The vote was one of the most crushing blows handed wet forces in this State in almost two decades, dry leaders asserted. In only one case for a major office was the issue even closely contested. This occurred between the two candidates for Democratic nomination for United States Senator. The dry candidate, Mr. Alva Adams of Pueblo, polled 61,847 votes against the wet candidate's 56,738.

All other important federal and state positions found dry candidates designated on both the Democratic and Republican ballots. The few successful wet candidates were designated only for comparatively minor state offices.

Dry leaders, although jubilant over the victory, declared they wouldn't rest on their laurels but strive to definitely quash wet hopes at the November general election.

Voters Urged to Center Strength on Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—A message urging all dry voters to work for the election of candidates for Congress and the state legislatures, "who will support the Constitution as it now is and all enforcement legislation" was made public by the board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League of New York yesterday. The drys should also give special attention to prohibition enforcement activities at Albany and Washington, the message says.

"The Anti-Saloon League of New York is unalterably opposed to repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act," it continues.

"We urge all dry voters to work and vote for the election of dry candidates for Congress and the state legislatures who will support the Constitution as it now is and all enforcement legislation.

"We urge dry voters to give serious consideration to the declarations and enforcement records of the presidential candidates. Special attention should be given to the prohibition enforcement activities at Albany and Washington and support given to that candidate whose public record promises most for continued enforcement."

FARM OUTLOOK OF ROOSEVELT NARROWS DOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

promised large crowds that he would make an effort to bring the purchasing power of the farm dollar up to that of the industrial dollar.

On the whole, it would seem, party leaders are well satisfied with the Topeka speech. Many of them boarded the train on its brief stops through western Kansas and eastern Colorado to confer with the party standard bearer. They told Governor Roosevelt that the chances of carrying the two states in November are good, and they indicated that they believe the candidate should confine himself to general terms which will bring to the party the "protest vote" arising from the existing business conditions, without raising too many new issues that will antagonize the electorate.

Governor Roosevelt's farm speech in Topeka accordingly was praised as the kind of address he should deliver in his present tour. Critics assert that this speech did not offer any new or specific program for farm relief, but contented itself with defining the "specifications" within which the program should be worked out.

But while Republicans ridicule the speech because of this, local Democrats seem to praise it for the same reason. They applaud it for what it did not say. There is little in the address they assert to antagonize western supporters of either the rival equalization fee, farm debenture or the more recent domestic allotment proposals.

The undercover situation is that many callers are taking the stand that the Maine election shows a national current setting in toward the Democrats, and, accordingly, that the best thing the candidate can do is to remain passive, and avoid mistakes. In this connection there is no question that Republican strategists have hoped that some embarrassing statement or radical phrase would slip from one of their rivals, particularly from Speaker John N. Garner, which would alienate wavering eastern voters. Long conferences between Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Garner were held at Topeka yesterday. It is learned that Mr. Garner will be extremely cautious in his utterances, and that—although he himself would prefer not to make an extensive speaking tour—he will make at least one or two speeches in the next month.

Governor Roosevelt is asked at every press conference whether he is prepared to make a statement on the soldiers' bonus, but thus far he has made no additional comment. In a press interview before his nomination he went on record informally against immediate cash payment.

The recent drop in the stock market is causing mixed feelings among the party. Newspaper reports from Wall Street which linked the decline with the Democratic victory in Maine caused resentment, as did also a newspaper report which attributed the drop in wheat prices yesterday partially to Governor Roosevelt's speech. But on the other hand the failure of business recovery to develop fully until after the election is believed to aid Democratic election chances, by keeping alive the feeling of resentment against the party in power.

LIBERIA ASKS RESERVATIONS IN LEAGUE PLAN

Geneva Doubts Consent of American Interests to Proposed Changes

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 15—Liberia accepts with reservations the plan for the country's reorganization drawn up last May by the League of Nations committee, according to a statement issued here yesterday by the African republic.

Principal changes proposed in the League committee's scheme are intended to limit the number, authority and salaries of foreign officials in the country and otherwise moderate the restrictions placed upon the sovereignty of the Republican Government.

Liberia's reservations, it is thought here, may prove unacceptable to the United States Government and the Firestone rubber interests, which have a large stake in the country, since the League scheme made the maximum concessions which American interests were willing to allow. When the League's Liberian committee meets next Monday it will attempt to iron out the difficulties remaining between the interested parties.

Liberia accepts the proposal for a liaison officer named by the League who will be a member of the Liberian Government and supervise administration of the assistance scheme for five years.

It is proposed that necessary modifications in the contracts between Liberia and the Firestone Plantations Corporation and its subsidiary, the American Finance Corporation, will be left in the hands of the President of the Republic, with the assistance of the League of Nations Finance Committee.

Previous to 1929 the United States sought to maintain exclusive American influence over Liberia, but since that date it has coöperated with the League in the investigations and restrictions program for the African republic.

OLD COAL PIT REOPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TENBY, Wales—A private company has been formed to exploit a good seam of coal which has been discovered in an old shaft at Loveston Colliery, near here. The new enterprise is expected to employ a substantial number of miners.

Larger Savings Bank Insurance Use Is Advocated

More general utilization of savings bank insurance, instead of the weekly premium type, would contribute to a more stabilized situation in the Massachusetts employment picture, Mr. Stanley King, chairman of the Massachusetts special commission on the stabilization of employment, declared today.

Recent investigation, he says, showed that the difference in cost of the weekly premium insurance to the worker amounts to $24,000,000, which is 5.3 per cent of the total earnings of the workers in manufacturing industries in the State. In 1931 Massachusetts citizens paid $55,774,000 on weekly premium life insurance, or 12.3 per cent of the wages paid in the State's manufactories.

Mr. King finds it regrettable that workers should continue to spend so much of their reduced incomes for this type of insurance in ignorance of the savings that might be effected by savings bank insurance.

"The reason for these potential savings is indicated," he said, "in the fact that the weekly premium policies lapsed and utterly forfeited in 1931 represented 76 per cent of the number of policies written in that year, whereas in the savings bank insurance they were only 1.24 per cent."

He added that the insurance expense ratio to premiums of savings bank insurance was only 5.6 per cent against a ratio of 22.92 per cent for the weekly premium type.

POLICE TAG 16,013 IN SAFETY DRIVE

An average of more than 5000 motorists a month have been halted for taking chances and presented with police tags warning them against their particular faults at the wheel, according to a report of the Governor's committee on street and highway safety. The campaign began on June 1 and in the three months 16,013 drivers have been tagged.

During August, 5763 motorists were warned, chiefly for speeding too fast for conditions. Other irregularities which motorists committed was passing other cars when the view ahead was obstructed, failure to slow down at street intersections, and failure to keep to the right. Violation of traffic signals was charged to 501 motorists for the month. Repeating offenders totaled 384 for the three months.

People Reported More Saving Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 15—The savings instinct has grown greatly in recent years, Mr. Edmund Reardon, trustee of the Union Savings Bank of Boston and banker for for 70-odd years, said before the opening of the convention of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts here today.

But, he added, people have more to save on, and if they had been saving in the last few years of prosperity in proportion to their earnings they would have been where they pretend they now are.

The convention will continue through Saturday. Speakers will be Mr. David Lawrence, Mr. J. J. Pelley, president, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Mrs. Edith N. Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts; Mr. George A. Kyle, assistant treasurer, Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and Mr. Lindley A. Bond, assistant treasurer, Home Savings Bank of Boston.

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI DONATE $84,922

Pledges and donations amounting to $84,922 have been received by Boston University's Alumni Association from graduates in the year ending this month, it is reported. Mr. Robert F. Mason, alumni secretary, told directors of the General Alumni Association that there was an increase of 104 contributors over last year.

The constitution of the organization was changed so that members of local clubs automatically become members of the General Alumni Association. Formation of the forty-fourth Boston University Alumni Club, located in Buenos Aires, was announced.

WESTPORT TAX RATE $31.20

Decrease of 40 cents per $1000 in the tax rate for Westport was announced by assessors there today. This will make a total of $31.20 for 1932.

BATTLE ENTERS SEVENTH DAY

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 15 (AP)—The battle between the forces of Bolivia and Paraguay at Fort Boqueron in the Chaco region entered its seventh day today, and fighting was reported still going on fiercely.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brockton Fair: "Boston Day," exhibits and other entertainment. Brockton, day and evening; through Sept. 17.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: "Candidates' Night," addresses by candidates for state offices, Assembly Hall, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 7:45.

Canadian Club of Boston: Opening dance of season, Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, 9.

American National Retail Jewelers Association: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:50, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Brockton Fair: Dedication of new State Building by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, followed by reception; also opening day of auto racing and American Legion Drum Corps competition; Brockton, all day and evening, through Sept. 17.

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, with five-minute campaign address by Mr. Alonzo B. Cook, candidate for state auditor, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, also museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:50, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards, 198 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.
Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.
Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.
Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with showers late tonight and Friday; cooler Friday, with moderate to fresh east to north winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Friday; cooler Friday.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine: Cloudy, with occasional rain tonight and Friday; cooler Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: South winds, backing to easterly and increasing Friday over north portion and increasing east or northeast winds over south portion, probably becoming strong late tonight or Friday morning and overcast weather, with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Nantucket	66	72
Bismarck	50	80	New Orleans	72	80
Boston	64	78	New York	66	74
Buffalo	68	74	Norfolk, Va.	68	82
Calgary	30	64	North Platte	56	90
Charleston	66	74	Philadelphia	66	80
Chicago	64	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	106
Cincinnati	60	84	Pittsburgh	66	86
Denver	52	86	Portland, Me.	60	66
Eastport, Me.	56	58	Raleigh	64	74
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Sept.14	82	78	St. Louis	66	84
Helena, Mont.	46	78	St. Paul	56	80
Huron, S. D.	56	90	Salt Lake City	56	82
Jacksonville	68	76	San Francisco	56	70
Kansas City	70	86	SantaFe, N.M.	46	80
Key West	86	90	Seattle	54	68
Los Angeles	58	76	Tampa	78	84
Memphis	68	88	Washington	66	80
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	68	90
Montreal	66	72	Williston, N.D.	46	72

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 15.
B—Maximum, Sept. 14.

High Tides in Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday, 12:22 p. m.; Friday, 12:39 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.7 feet, 9.9 feet

Light all vehicles at 7:24 p. m.

STORES IN BOSTON TO CLOSE LATER

Winter schedule of hours, observed by department and women's specialty store members of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, become effective tomorrow and provide for the stores to be open from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, from Monday to Saturday.

This schedule adds a half-hour of shopping time for those who remain in Boston in the later afternoon. The summer closing time has been 5 p. m. Announcement of the winter schedule was made today by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board.

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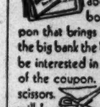

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CANADIAN TRADE WARNED TO GET 'UP AND HUSTLE'

Must Help Itself, Chamber Head Says, Not Rely on Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 15—While the British Colonial Empire has become a tremendous field for prospective trade development under British preferential rates, insured by the Imperial Economic Conference, it will be necessary for private interest in Canada to help itself, and not rely upon government departments to sell its goods, declared Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking before the convention of Chambers of Commerce of Canada here yesterday.

Australia, he explained, had, during the last six months, practically abolished all prohibitions and reduced many of the excessively heavy surtaxes, which should greatly stimulate trade with Canada. New Zealand, he said, thad restored the British preferential rates to Canada, and, on a limited number of articles, had granted even lower rates to Canada. South Africa had given Canada a real and effective preference on certain articles, while the Irish Free State, se said, will give Canada the lowest rates of duty accorded to any country.

India, with its 340,000,000 people, had an immense potential market for Canadian goods which has been brought measurably nearer as a result of the conference, he said, and Southern Rhodesia offers quite a field for Canadian business.

"Under the agreement with Great Britain, whose export trade last year to its colonies amounted to £170,606,000, Canada," Mr. Stevens said, "undertakes to accord to these non-self-governing colonies and protectorates the British preferential rates, providing such colony or protectorate extends to Canada similar privileges, and on the other hand the United Kingdom undertakes to secure from the colonies and protectorates any preference which may for the time being be accorded to any other part of the British Empire."

But to take advantage of "these marvelous opportunities," the private trader "must be sufficiently enterprising and efficient to cope with all ordinary business competition," and not depend upon the departments of government to sell his goods or do the business for him.

He considered the Canadian export and import merchandising business at present underdeveloped and, in many respects, incompetent as compared with such business in the United Kingdom and the United States.

During recent years the United States, he said, has developed this branch of trade to an enormous extent, so that many of the products of foreign countries imported into Canada and not produced in the United States at all are purchased by Canadians from American merchants in New York, Boston, San Francisco and other centers.

"I therefore suggest," he concluded, "that those present at this convention of the chambers of commerce shall address themselves to the solution of this problem of marketing Canadian goods, not only in the markets of the Empire opening up in such an attractive manner as a result of the imperial conference, but also in foreign countries, some of which offer a most attractive future."

A repeated demand for a substantial reduction in the expenditures of federal, provincial and municipal governments opened the convention.

Mr. A. O. Dawson, Montreal, chairman of the executive of the chamber, warned the meeting that unless governmental expenditures are drastically reduced, business will crumble.

Mr. Sanford Evans, Canada's premier statistician, pointed out that the $5,300,000,000 of gross governmental debts in Canada, discarding other items, is a sum a little greater than the total capital employed in all forms of manufacturing in Canada. But the increase in manufacturing capital between 1913 and 1931 was only 210 per cent, while the increase in government debts was 392 per cent. In the same period, he said, the total assets of all chartered banks in Canada increased only 100 per cent and total bank deposits only 103 per cent.

Lord Eilbank, president of the British Board of Trade, warned Canada that unless the treaties drawn up at the recent conference are ratified, the United States would take the West Indian trade.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edna M. Stook, Oxford, Ohio.
A. P. Stook, Oxford, Ohio.
Mrs. Flora E. Williams, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. George Wilson, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha B. Potter, Bangor, Maine.
M. Montgomery, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Henrietta Levenson, New York, N. Y.
Robert K. Farrow, Peoria, Ill.
Miss Muriel Farrow, Peoria, Ill.
David T. Farrow, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Olive R. Farrow, Peoria, Ill.
Miss Marion Morris, Bradford, Penna.
Mrs. Mary E. Morris, Bradford, Penna.
Mrs. Alfred Monroe Frager, St. Louis, Mo.
Alfred Monroe Frager, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. E. Westen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Westen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. T. J. Henderson, Colonia, N. J.
T. J. Henderson, Colonia, N. J.
Elbert C. Henderson, Colonia, N. J.
Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Erma E. Reid, New York, N. Y.
Miss Kathryn Van R. Wilder, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Merton L. Gilbert, Flint, Mich.
Merton L. Gilbert, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Jean Utley, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Mrs. Una Waters, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Regina Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Jack Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Eugene Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Mrs. W. H. H. Mott, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Stella R. Turner, Albany, N. Y.
John M. Turner, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine H. Wenzel, Allendale, N. J.
Miss Katharine Wenzel, Allendale, N. J.
John Wenzel, Allendale, N. J.
Mrs. H. B. Whitehead, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. E. J. Sickels, Philadelphia, Penna.
E. J. Sickels, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. William E. Stewart, Wellsville, N. Y.
William E. Stewart, Wellsville, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Emanuel, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Carl J. H. Schroeder, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
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Mrs. William S. Brown, Bronx, L. I., N. Y.
William S. Brown, Bronx, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. M. Fleischauer, Bronx, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Theo D. Olney, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ora S. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. Sorensen, Chicago, Ill.
Bobby Sorensen, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Hazel Dahl, Chicago, Ill.
Miss A. M. Eisel, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Bertha Ward, Chicago, Ill.
Miss C. M. Jones, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Julia C. Drake, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lauren Jay Drake, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Grace, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Annie E. Bodine, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Carrie Murdock, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Louise I. Denn, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Elva M. Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.
Carl William Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Augusta Smith, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. Rose I. Levenson, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Herbert C. Levenson, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Ralph May, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Pope Turner, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. E. G. Chandler, Berkeley, Calif.
E. G. Chandler, Berkeley, Calif.
Gregg Lewis Chandler, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Mary K. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
William E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph I. Rea, Bethlehem, Penna.
Mrs. Kathleen S. Rea, Bethlehem, Penna.
Mrs. Eloise S. Barnes, Cambridge, Mass.
Leland S. Barnes, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles A. Rodd, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. Charles C. Locke, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Eustis E. Beattie, Boston, Mass.
Miss Stella M. English, Malden, Mass.
N. C. Sherman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah E. Sherier, Washington, D. C.
Frances Sherier Behr, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Martha A. Slayton, Conbord, N. H.
Mrs. Lilla M. Godfrey, Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs. J. R. Wasser, Kansas City, Mo.
J. G. Wasser, Kansas City, Mo.
Richard Hasslinger, West Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Caroline H. Swartout, New York, N. Y.
Harry L. Berry, San Francisco, Calif.
George D. Zirker, Lakewood, Ohio.
A. Lewis Long, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Leona Rowe, Delaware, Ohio.
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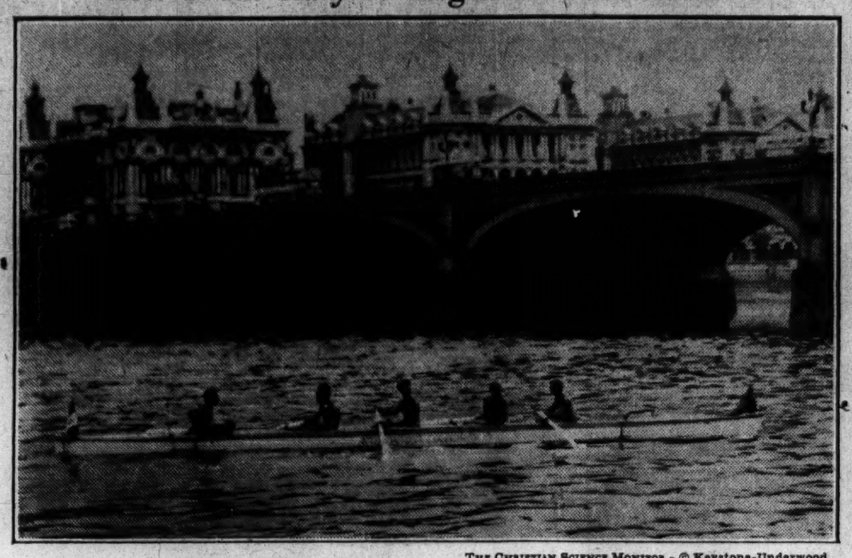
Louis F. Schlueter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Edna Thurston, Utica, N. Y.

STUDENT LOAN FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Activities of the University of North Carolina in the establishment of a student loan fund are continuing to attract nation-wide attention. Employees of the university laundry voted 10 per cent of a week's wages toward the relief fund for undergraduates, and the janitors' association turned in a contribution with this comment: "In times like these we must all stick together."

Row From Italy to England for Education



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

FIVE ITALIAN YOUTHS TO COMPLETE STUDIES AT OXFORD

Down the Rhine and across the North Sea swept these oarsmen from Pavia. Approaching Westminster Bridge in London, they eased their stroke and viewed their surroundings.

FRANCE WARNED TO CHANGE ITS ECONOMIC PLAN

Filene Says Its System Is Product of Outgrown Agrarian Age

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France and Switzerland, hitherto almost the only bright spots on the economic map of Europe, are today threatened with bad business and economic conditions—possibly the same critical conditions that have prevailed in the United States, Germany and other countries, declared Edward A. Filene of Boston, before he left for the United States.

Mr. Filene, who for several months has been making a first-hand study of economic conditions in Europe, expressed his conviction in an interview here that unless these two nations, and particularly France, adapt themselves swiftly to the technique of mass production and distribution they must undergo great hardships they have thus far escaped.

France, Mr. Filene said, is still almost entirely dominated by the outworn economy of an outgrown agrarian age. The principal virtue of this age—saving—Mr. Filene holds to have become one of the chief evils of the new economic era. France must overcome its overemphasis on saving and learn the necessity of building up the buying power of the masses through higher wages before it can experience any real return to prosperity, he believes.

As evidence of the truth of his conclusions, Mr. Filene points to the most recent foreign commercial statistics of France, which show that the nation's exports have decreased alarmingly in the last two years. The same holds true for Switzerland.

While the nature of French and Swiss exports, comprising a large proportion of de luxe products, enabled these two countries to postpone their adherence to the new economic creed of true mass production, the magnitude of the present crisis has hit this trade so hard, Mr. Filene believes, that it will never recover its world markets until it has lowered its production costs through the adoption of efficient mass methods of manufacture and distribution.

Ottawa Plans Rail Arbitration Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Sept. 15

THE Royal Commission studying railway problems throughout Canada is understood to be making its report to the Bennett Government this week.

It is learned from ministerial circles that the commission is recommending the appointment of an arbitral board of three members, consisting of Mr. C. P. Fullerton, chief of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and a representative from each of the two railways, for the purpose of deciding matters in dispute between the two railways, and of enforcing economies either in management or operation.

NEW YORK MASONS ELECT OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 15—Mr. Albert S. Price of Jamestown, N. Y., was elected Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New York F. and A. M., at the 109th annual assembly concluded here Tuesday. He succeeds Mr. John A. Derthick of Brooklyn.

Others elected were: Mr. William F. Seber, Troy, Deputy Grand Master; Dr. S. Ormond Goldan, New York City, Grand Principal Conductor of the Work; Mr. Roland K. Mason, Jamestown, Grand Treasurer; Mr. George Edward Hatch, Rochester, Grand Recorder; Mr. A. Edward Krieger, Salamanca, Grand Captain of the Guard; Mr. Raymond E. Westbury, Rochester, Grand Conductor of the Council; Mr. Charles B. Weller, Mount Vernon, Grand Marshal; Mr. E. Parker Waggoner, Buffalo, Grand Standard Bearer; Mr. Chauncey B. Hammond, Elmira, Grand Steward; Mr. E. Edward Feih, New York City, Grand Lecturer; the Rev. Mr. George W. Gulick, Newburgh, Grand Chaplain, and Mr. George R. Hemenway, Elmira, Grand Trustee.

MODERNIZING OF FACTORIES DRIVE STARTS

Work Completed in Next Six Months, Is Forecast of Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 15—Modernization of factory equipment in preparation for increased production befitting the return of prosperity, will be effected within the next six months, it was predicted today at the Pittsburgh headquarters of Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and chairman of President Hoover's Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation. It also was announced that Mr. Robertson and Mr. E. T. Weir, assistant chairman of the committee, are in New York City combing the roster of industrial leaders to complete the personnel of their organization.

With completion of the committee, sub-committees will be appointed for each of the 12 federal reserve districts which, in turn, will organize sectional committees whose task it will be to organize all industry in the districts and effect coöperation in increasing their expenditures for equipment which has dropped from an "average outlay of $5,000,000,000 annually to a yearly total of $1,260,000,000 since the business slump set in, according to Mr. Robertson.

The program is predicated upon the following assertions:

The period has arrived when business houses should be set in order in preparation for an early business revival.

The country has been sufficiently deflated to make a concerted effort to start busness in the upward direction not only advisable but necessary.

Prices of labor and materials are favorable.

There would be less interference with production in the department undergoing alterations.

Although no formal statement has been given out by Mr. Robertson's office here, it has been definitely ascertained that the organization of the Federal Reserve district, which includes Pittsburgh, already has progressed to the stage where several industrial concerns have expressed their intention of spending large sums on new machinery and equipment.

With formation of a network of committees throughout the nation scheduled to be announced early next week, Mr. Robertson let it be known today that every industrialist will be asked to make some improvement in his plant facilities.

Working in close coöperation with the central banking and industrial committee, of which it is a part, the committee for rehabilitation, according to Mr. Robertson, will assist in securing financial help for industries in need of it to provide for their modernization.

Japan Recognizes Manchukuo State

(Continued from Page 1)

powers will make no long delay in establishing diplomatic relations with Manchukuo.

China Appeals to Signers Of Nine Power Treaty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15 — Nanking cabled the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty today pointing out that Japan's recognition of Manchukuo has violated articles one and two of that treaty, and requesting the signatories to take the necessary action. Identic notes summarized Japan's Manchurian venture during the year, declaring that China's sovereignty has been ignored and several international treaties broken. It declared that the recognition of Manchukuo now makes the violation clear.

Mr. T. V. Soong, acting Premier, in an interview, declared that China still expects the powers' and the League's effective action and Nanking will not take aggressive measures until the Assembly meets. "We believe in international justice and expect the nations to respect the treaties they have signed guaranteeing China's sovereignty."

Complete calm greeted the news that the Changchun treaty had been signed. All demonstrations are reserved for Sunday when millions are expected to participate peacably in meetings and parades. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the labor unions and other organizations, claiming a total of 1,000,000 members, have cabled the League urging sanctions as the only means of stopping Japan.

U. S. Awaits Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Japan's formal recognition of Manchukuo in ceremonies today at Changchun went unnoticed, so far as any special action on the part of the State Department is concerned.

The United States Government and the League of Nations are on record against the dismemberment of China. Until after the Lytton investigating commission of the League makes its report to Geneva on the Manchurian situation later this month, State Department officials are of the opinion that no move will be made by any member of the League.

CUBA RAILROAD CO.

Cuba Railroad Co. reports for the year ended June 30 net of $131,681 after charges, but before profit and loss items, equal to $1.31 a share on 100,000 shares of 6 % preferred, compared with $1,502,250, or $15.02 a share on preferred in the preceding fiscal year. All the common is owned by Consolidated Railroads of Cuba.

Investigation of Lotteries Brings Results to Chicago

Assistant State's Attorney Says Largest Ring Has Already Abandoned Its Operations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Retail trade lotteries, which became common here during the summer months, are fading away under the investigation of Mr. E. J. Dufficy, assistant State's attorney for Cook County. The biggest one, and the first in the field, by which a chain of drug stores gave away an automobile each week, the winner being selected by lot, has been discontinued.

"These lotteries are not only against the law, but bad business, and they carry in themselves the elements of their own destruction," said Mr. Dufficy. "They are undertaken with a view to drawing trade from competitors, and the cost of the lotteries is supposed to be made up by the profits on the increased volume of business. As soon as their competitors go in for the same thing, the extra volume of business is lost and the lottery is a costly thing.

One lottery which Mr. Dufficy investigated had been advertising the award of automobiles by drawings, but he learned the automobiles had not been actually given. When he visited the office of the promoters they had closed up and flown.

Another lottery is being conducted by an association of independent druggists and confectionery stores, organized ostensibly to fight the leading chain. This group recently employed an advertising agency to help the independents against the inroads of the chain store lottery. The advertising agency is putting on the rival lottery, which continues though the chain has abandoned the practice. Mr. Dufficy is investigating and said he may bring prosecution for a test case.

"A number of restaurants and theaters also conducted lotteries, until it got so there was hardly a store or resort in town that did not have a lottery of some kind," said Mr. Dufficy. "There's where the lottery defeats itself, even if it were not illegal. When everybody has them, there is no advantage to be gained."

The lotteries here do not conflict with the federal law, he pointed out, but they do run contrary to the state statute, and an old Supreme Court interpretation. Consideration is not necessary to make the lottery illegal in this State. In one case the court held that any disposal of property by lot constituted a lottery. The law adopts the dictionary definition verbatim.

"Lotteries are opposed by law in most states," said Mr. Dufficy, "because of the demoralizing influence they have upon the people, and because of the fraud and deceit that creeps almost inevitably into the management. Latin-American countries have them, run by the Government, which makes its revenues thereby instead of levying taxes. The demoralizing influence is seen there, where pople spend their lives in idleness, hoping some day to win a big lottery prize, when they ought to go to work and earn a living."

Textile Group Asks Soviet Recognition

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—American recognition of Soviet Russia for the purpose of stimulating commerce between the two nations was advocated in a resolution adopted yesterday by the convention of the United Textile Workers of America.

At the same time the 150 delegates went on record as condemning the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. Another resolution adopted urged that legislation be presented to the next session of Congress providing for federal regulation of the textile industry along lines similar to those embodied in the Davis-Emery bill for the control of the bituminous coal industry.

On this subject, Mr. John P. O'Connell, business manager of the Sheet Workers' Union of Salem, Mass., said the adoption of management systems, largely under control of employees, would enable textile mills to make a moderate profit and to operate fairly steadily.

MacARTHUR AT VIENNA

VIENNA, Sept. 15 (AP) — Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the United States Army, arrived from Prague today and was greeted at the station by Austrian military representatives and members of the American Legation. General MacArthur will witness various military maneuvers arranged in his honor.

Democrats Reap More Than G. O. P.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Democratic chiefs have put almost three times as much money into the presidential campaign since the conventions as have the Republicans, according to accounts filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Democratic records filed yesterday showed expenditures of $321,111 during June, July and August, compared with Republican disbursements of $97,631, reported last week for the same period. Both parties were operating on slim budgets, compared with more prosperous campaign years.

Contributions to the Democratic Party have been sufficient to cover its expenses during the three months, although a $263,604 deficit still hangs over the party's head from 1928. Receipts during June, July and August amounted to $353,154, while expenditures were $321,111.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS

LONDON, Sept. 15—British Exchequer receipts during the week ended Sept. 10 amounted to £9,201,501 and expenditures £9,325,955. The floating debt increased on Sept. 10 to £876,970,000, compared with £848,260,000 on Sept. 3 and £702,5520,000 on Sept. 12, 1931.

DRAMAS OF MARRIED LIFE . . . . . by Eva Greely

I'M SORRY FOR JANE. SHE REALLY WORKS TOO HARD
THE WAY SHE SLAVES OVER A WASHBOARD! NO WONDER SHE'S NEVER ABLE TO GO OUT WITH HER HUSBAND
AND HE LIKES GOOD TIMES SO—I MUST TELL HER ABOUT RINSO. THAT WILL CUT HER WORK IN TWO

"And once I thought my husband didn't care for me" says Ann

"I CAN see it all so plainly now," says this delighted young woman. "My husband thought that I was a typical 'stay-at-home'—because most of the time when he wanted to go out I was too tired to budge.

"I would have loved to go out with him, but washday just about used up all my energy. But that's all behind me now. A friend told me about Rinso, how it soaks clothes as clean and white as snow, without any hard scrubbing. I've been using it ever since and my husband can't get over how fresh and rested I am even on washdays."

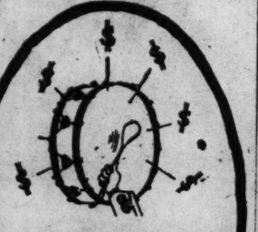
Rinso saves time and work for millions of women every washday. Cup for cup, this famous "no-work" soap gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—*even in hardest water.*

Saves clothes—saves hands

Rinso is safe for your finest cottons and linens—white or colors. That's why it is recommended by the makers of 40 leading washing machines. And Rinso suds are so easy on the hands—they don't get that red, washworn look. That's why millions of women will use nothing else for dishwashing. Grease disappears, as if by magic, in these creamy Rinso suds. Get the BIG package of Rinso today. It's economical—a little goes so far.

Rinso

MILLIONS USE RINSO IN TUB, WASHING MACHINE AND DISHPAN



"I'm Saving Money to Beat the Band!"

One of the recent additions to our happy family of depositors writes in:

"Before I started my bank account with Central I used to have a guilty feeling toward the end of the week when I realized that almost every penny of my fairly generous pay check was gone. When I tried to figure out where the money went there were usually several dollars I couldn't account for at all. Now, I put a few dollars in the bank every pay day, but I come out "even", each week, just as before. Saving is a whole lot more fun than I thought and that little old bank account is growing to beat the band."

Why don't you open an account at Central Savings? You'll be surprised how fast the money piles up as the weeks go by! $1 starts you!

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

Judge Nisley shoes by quality not by price!

Beauty and Finer Quality in Footwear for Women

Number five of a series of Modern Beauties
'ESTELLE'
a name meaning bright shining star.

Suede is the Autumn Vogue!

Bonnie: a name meaning gazelle and one that exactly describes the graceful lines of this seamless heel hugging pump of fine black calf.

An entirely new experience in footwear value awaits every woman who has never worn Nisley's. Their value, beauty and fitting quality are to be compared only to high priced footwear. Nisley ownership of their factories supplying their 60 stores produces for you, more than 6 major price reductions from the usual price when sold by usual factory-to-dealer-to-your-feet procedure. Produced in sizes 2½ to 9 — widths AAAA to E.

Sensational Chiffon Hose Value
50c
Limited to 2 pairs ($1) to a customer.
Others 65c and 85c

Clotilde: the name is that of a famous battle-maid. In brown or black suede this strap will battle bad weather and long service.

Abigail: the name means joy, source of delight. It will prove exactly that to every woman who wears it. Developed in brown and black kid.

Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require $4 All Styles One Price

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 364 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 333 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

CHIEF NEPTUNE SEEKS WORK FOR INDIANS IN MAINE

Group at Brockton Fair Tells of Conditions at Pleasant Point

By TA-DE-WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 15—A Chief of Travel and Pageants has been elected by the Passamaquoddies of Pleasant Point, Maine, and the first one to have that title is William Neptune, who as Traveling Chief arrived this week with his brother Passamaquoddies at the Brockton Fair.

Chief Neptune's immediate family at the fair consists of his wife and grandson Moses Neptune, nicknamed 'Big Boy,' for although not five years old until Feb. 15, yet, as his grandfather proudly stated, he wears a 7-year-old boy's suit.

With his genial smile and affable manner the chief explained the present condition of his people. "Work!" said the Chief, "indeed, we have to work hard making baskets and moccasins, for no longer will the whites employ us. They say we are supported by the Government, and look at the small amount we have a year. In November each Passamaquoddy receives $1 and 1½ cords of wood; in May $1 more and the men $3 for seeds.

"Our homes and lands are exempt from taxes, it is true, but we must pay automobile taxes and fishing licenses, while the money we receive from the Legislature goes for school and church. So you tell the whites that we want work badly. There used to be plenty of road construction for us and I am good at drilling and can work hard, too, if the whites will only give me a chance. We need good roads at Pleasant Point and vicinity, for the approach to our town is like riding over the Rocky Mountains."

Asked about his name, the Chief smiled broadly and said: "Quite appropriate that a chief of the Passamaquoddies, a word meaning 'pollock catch him heap many,' should be called Neptune, specially as our village is right by the sea. It was a Frenchman who gave that name to one of my ancestors, Chief Francis Joseph Neptune, who was a loyal friend of the American Colonists and who persuaded our people to stand by the young nation, and from him I have received the name in an unbroken line."

It is a long distance from Pleasant Point, Maine, to Brockton, Mass., and this year only 20 Indians made the journey. However, there are some Indians from Caughnawaga, a Mohawk town near Montreal, with them, so that the Indian village at the fair presents as flourishing an appearance as ever with the counters in front of the teepees covered with moccasins, beaded purses and bags and the sweet grass baskets, so fragrant that it heralds the approach of the village.

Chief figure in this miniature Indian settlement is Chief William Neptune, who has been governor of his tribe four times, who has represented his people three times in the biennial legislature in Augusta, and who is again candidate for governor of the Passamaquoddies at the coming election, Nov. 8.

Carrying On Traditions of Their Race

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAINE PASSAMAQUODDY INDIANS

Chief William Neptune in Headdress, With Mrs. Neptune and Their Little Grandson, Moses Neptune.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:03 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Louis Weir, organist.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Grin and Bearit; Eleanor Talcott.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Political talk.
8:00 Testimonial Dinner to Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, Springfield.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 "Joint Special Committee on Public Expenditures."
9:15 Political talk.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Wilfred Glenn, basso.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
11:30 Members from "Green Pastures" company.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air: celebrities; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 William Elliot, baritone.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; John Erskine; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
6:41 "Short Stories of Big Business."
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Political talk.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 Cleercoal Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "America in Revue"; sketches; music.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; Olsen Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Political talk.
11:25-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects; music.
6:40 Political talk.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Political talks; music.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 Political talks; music.
8:45 Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Senator Numb"; sketch.
10:30 Felix Ferdinando's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 to 1. a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
5:15 The Happy Repairman.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:40 Political talk.
5:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Williard Karn.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 "Hill Billy George."
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 "Master of Mystery" sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS dance music.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Talk, Mr. Clarence Kilde.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:36 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio music.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Organ; news; stocks.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00-3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

SIEGEL TESTIFIES IN McKNIGHT CASE

Two $500 certificates of deposit in the closed Medford Trust Company were received by Mr. David R. Siegel, Newton contractor, with the exhortation from Edwin T. McKnight, president of the trust company, to "forget" that the certificates had been left at the office of Eaton & McKnight, Mr. Siegel testified yesterday before Mr. Charles W. Blood, master.

This allegation proved the high light in yesterday's developments on the bill in equity brought by Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, to hold McKnight and 21 other directors of the bank individually responsible for the bank's losses.

Springfield Hears Prohibition Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15—"Prohibition is facing its most critical test. If the view shall prevail that the people have no obligation to support legislators and administrators in fulfillment of their oath to uphold the Constitution, we are riding close to the rocks in democratic government in this nation," declared Miss Norma C. Brown of the Flying Squadron in addressing an audience here last night.

"The majority believe in the Eighteenth Amendment," she said, "as the best method yet devised and propose to keep it until something better is found. The part that legislators will sustain in this regard is vital. Cast no vote for a legislator without knowing his attitude on this question.

"Of course, the part of administrators, and particularly the President, is important, too. We should put the best available friend of our cause in that office. This is not a time to stress mere party loyalty. Governor Roosevelt's utterances are not 'wet' doctrine; they spell nullification. The amendment has had its best enforcement under President Hoover, and conditions have been shaping for even better support."

BOSTON HONORS MISS BLACKWELL

Recognition of the work Miss Alice Stone Blackwell has done for Armenian immigrants in this country was given to her last night when a reception was held at the Boston International Institute.

Miss Blackwell's activities among the Armenians since 1896 were related by Mr. Moses H. Gulesian, chairman. Several of Miss Blackwell's poems were read. A rug was presented to Miss Blackwell to remind her of her own oriental rugs which she sold to help the refugees.

Boston Art Notes

The Potter's Hand

Looking at the development of crafts, year in, year out, one may note a more normal though more gradual development than is observed in painting and sculpture. The accomplishments in the latter fields are uneven, sometimes spectacular, sometimes dull and commonplace. About a craft like ceramics there can be none of the arbitrariness which is permissible, even commended, in the so-called major arts. The potter must select and handle his clays properly; he must understand chemistry and the potentialities and risks that lie in firing.

The current display at the Society for Arts and Crafts on Park Street exhibits the handiwork of outstanding American potters. It is to be a traveling exhibition, sponsored by the American Federation of Arts. Contributions have been made by well-known potteries like Greenwich House, Dedham Pottery, the Inwood and Moravian Potteries.

Each group has its distinguishing features, either in tone, blending, glaze quality or shape. The Jugtown vases, for example, have a beautiful mottling of red against blue. A squat vase by Mr. Baggs has a design ingeniously contrived to suggest it is incised. The Dedham potteries combine the crackled surface with a deep blue tracery of Japanese effect. The Moravian tiles employ the fictile aspects of the medium, manipulating quaint figures and episodes in the round. The Paul Revere workshop contributes a new color, a vivid cinnamon shade.

To enjoy these pieces, one must pick them up and let the hand run over the surfaces, which are lumped imperceptibly. Texture is a quality sought in ceramics as in all other arts. A tendency, we note, is toward greater delicacy. American pottery in general of a decade ago was cumbrous, the craftsmen could not somehow escape the material. As time passes, the potters are feeling more sensitive, working toward more silken textures, thinner surfaces and greater delicacy in the general impression. They approach very closely at times the Chinese wares of the Sung and Ming eras.

Supplementing the pottery exhibits are batik panels. They are decorative textiles which bear the dyed imprint of naturalistic or decorative patterns. Of particular note is the panel contributed by Mr. Charles Stuart Todd.

Athletes Hold Annual Brockton Fair Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 15—Today was Boston day at the Brockton Fair. A feature of the day's program was the 28th annual athletic meet in which 143 of the foremost athletes took part.

Last night fireworks vied with a brilliant moon. Grangers from all points in New England poured onto the grounds yesterday and brought the attendance to 30,000, comparable with second days at the fair in former years.

Mrs. Daniel Chapman of Stoughton submitted a prize-winning exhibit in a complete chicken dinner that was the high point of an unusually elaborate canning exhibition. Mr. W. W. Chenowich, professor of Amherst College, as judge, awarded to Mrs. Chapman her third consecutive bronze medal for proficiency in the variety and excellency of her canning products. The judging of cattle was concluded yesterday in the Jersey and Guernsey breeds and appraisal of Holsteins and Ayshires was made today.

Tomorrow is Governor's Day, and Mr. Joseph B. Ely will dedicate the new state building. Automobile races will start at noon, with a battle of bands for the night's performance.

Unit of Traffic Police Abandoned

Boston has dispensed with traffic police divisions. Issuance of a general transfer order by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, yesterday, shifting 318 officers and men to the regular ranks of the police department, marked the end of traffic divisions as separate units of the service.

In his order, the police commissioner placed the responsibility for controlling traffic upon the various division captains. The bureau of traffic will act in an advisory capacity, and particular attention will be paid to handling traffic on holidays, week-ends and during festivities.

Capt. James Laffey of the St. Botolph Street Division, Back Bay, was sent to the bureau of traffic. An important feature of the order was the recommendation that commanding officers retain at their regular traffic posts all those who served there under the traffic division, at least for the time being.

HIGHLAND GAMES REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Scot.—After having been in abeyance for several years, Perth Highland Games were successfully resuscitated here recently when 6000 persons attended events that belong to the tradition of Scottish gatherings. Lord Scone, M. P. for Perth, acted as chieftain of the games.

'Open Door' in Manchuria Found Slowly Swinging Shut

(Continued from Page 1)

ter, and when he made inquiries learned that the Japanese adviser of this office had canceled the order and given it to the Tokyo agent for this same European company.

The European company got the order, but the commission went to the Japaneso agent, not to the company's own representative n Mukden. The agent expressed the opinion that the order will include only such apparatus as cannot possibly be obtained in Japan. The Japanese agent, naturally, will give all incidental business, such as wires, spare parts, and the like, to Japanese manufacturers.

The Manchukuo government recently ordered 40,000 tons of steel for building conctruction in the new capital, Hsinking (Changshun). Foreign representatives complain that two Japanese companies, Mitsui and Mitsubishi, were the only ones asked to submit bids for this order.

The most serious charge which has been made against Japanese in their competition with foreign rivals in business here is that the Japanese-controlled customs admits Japanese goods without duty or at lower rates than foreign goods, making competition impossible. I have been able to discover no proof of this charge. Manchukuo officials assured me positively that it is not true, and said that the new government, which is urgently in need of revenue, would bring ruin upon itself by such a policy.

There is clear evidence, however, that a substantial amount of smuggling is being carried on through Dairen, an open port, across the Kwantung Leased Territory's border into Manchuria. It is not unnatural, perhaps, that Japanese are the principal offenders. They have greater facilities for smuggling in this district. I discovered one incident in which Japanese military were concerned. A quantity of oil was imported duty free, ostensibly for use of the army. It was later offered for sale to a Russian firm in competition against American oil at prices below American costs. That some foreigners may also be involved in smuggling was indicated by the experience of an American manufacturer's representative. A would-be purchaser asked him to quote prices without duty, explaining that he could readily arrange to smuggle goods across the border.

Hopes for Good Order

In Hsinking, Manchukuo officials admitted there may be some smuggling at present, because machinery designed to prevent it has not yet been perfected. But they assured me they expect not only to stop smuggling and all other practices detrimental to foreign trade but that they also are making a special effort to get Occidentals to work in the new government. Undoubtedly they tried hard to persuade foreign employees of the Chinese postal and customs administrations to remain with the new administration, even guaranteeing them pensions earned under their agreement with the old régime. All, however, refused.

Some foreign business men here anticipate that their business may eventually improve under the new government. They expect a certain amount of discrimination in favor of Japanese competitors. But they point out that "squeeze" under the old Manchurian régime was an intolerable burden, and good government unknown. If the Japanese can eliminate corruption in government and establish order which never previously existed, they feel there will be ample business both for them and their Japanese rivals.

Foreign Firms Waiting

Trade throughout Manchuria today is abnormally low. But this would have been true as a result of world depression, regardless of the Japanese occupation. Manchuria's wealth still lies principally in its agricultural products, for which world prices are too low to afford a comfortable profit.

The slump has struck Mukden most severely of all. This city revolved around the old Manchurian Government, which has disappeared. Many foreign companies have closed, or are preparing to close, their Mukden offices. In Harbin, which never depended upon government business the slump is due largely to world conditions. Foreign firms there are still lingering, hoping for an improvement in world conditions soon.

Real estate values have fallen sharply during the last year both in Mukden and Harbin. Many Chinese are selling real estate, and few are buying. The Chinese exodus from Manchuria has persisted during the entire year, in spite of vigorous Japanese attempts to check it, and few, if any, of those who left have returned.

To sum up, foreign business men all are convinced that they must expect discrimination in favor of Japanese competitors. If business does not soon become definitely better than it was before the occupation, they will be driven out. Their one hope lies in the possibility that the Japanese can provide better government than Manchuria has had, which will mean better business and perhaps a better opportunity even for foreign business men.

BRANN TO SPEAK

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15 (AP)—Democratic headquarters here announced yesterday that Mr. Louis J. Brann, Democratic Governer-elect of Maine, will be the principal speaker at a party rally in Olympic Park, Irvington, Saturday.

'GRAF' IN BRAZIL AGAIN

FERNANDO DO NORONHA, Brazil, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, on another voyage from Germany, passed over this island today en route to the mainland.

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$28 now for lightweight overcoats that were mostly $45 and $50.

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Youngsters' Floor—The Second

SMOOT CALLS ROOSEVELT'S IDEAS ABSURD

Tariff Plan of Swapping Goods for Products, He Says, Dangerous

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—The Democratic tariff policy as enunciated yesterday by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Topeka would injure every American farm, according to Senator Reed Smoot (R.), of Utah, replying to the Democratic presidential candidate's agricultural address.

After studying Governor Roosevelt's farm speech Republican national headquarters chose to answer it on the ground of the tariff and called on the veteran Republican tariff expert, Senator Smoot in Washington. He telephoned his rejoinder here as folows:

"Deliberately, or otherwise, the Democratic nominee departed widely from the published text of his Topeka speeches. From stenographic reports I learn that he said, 'The Democratic tariff policy consists in large measure in negotiating agreements with individual countries, permitting them to sell goods to us in return for which they will let us sell to them goods and crops which we produce.'

"Foreign countries will hope that such a policy can win in America. There is a strange affinity between this new internationalism of the Democratic candidate and with the League of Nations internationalism with which he became imbued while a member of the last Democratic federal régime. It is a more dangerous type of internationalism because it strikes home at every American farm and at every factory.

"Mr. Roosevelt must know that the United States would have as its trading basis a 66 per cent free list as against a universal tariff wall for those with whom we would attempt to strike our tariff bargains.

"He must know that every industry—in field or factory—receiving protection in the United States, receives such assistance because of unfavorable competition from abroad. Our agriculture and our industry are not for sale.

"He must know that any tariff favor extended to one nation must extend automatically and without reciprocal favor to all of the 14 nations with whom the United States has pledged its national honor in most-favored-nation treaties.

"The Democratic nominee's plan means that the Roosevelt new deal is a 'new deal' for peasant labor abroad and a raw deal for the producer in America. It means that we will set up an international bargain counter at which we must trade on the basis of two for one. He did not explain to his agricultural audience how we might 'revive' our foreign trade with the Argentine, with Australia, and with South Africa—all of them great agricultural producers—without utterly disrupting the domestic market for farm products.

Absurd When Specific

"He failed to explain that he proposes to throw open the doors of the richest cash market in the world by means of his new 'ideals' with our competitors without possibility of cash return. He fails to show the logic of trading our proven domestic market for unproven foreign markets. The Democratic candidate becomes absurd the moment he becomes specific."

Comment from Republican leaders in Governor Roosevelt's own State immediately followed. He was charged with having vetoed early this year a "farm-to-markets" road bill favored by the farm interests of his State.

Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, gave out a wire received from Mr. Henry I. Patrie, a New York state senator, and chairman of the joint committee on farm-to-market roads of the New York Legislature. The Republican headquarters statement accompanying the message said:

"The New York bill was indorsed and urged by the all farm groups and was passed by both houses by virtually a unanimous vote after a thorough survey had been made and hearings held in every section of the State.

"This farmers' roads measure provided for the eventual improvement of approximately 60,000 miles of dirt roads in all sections of the State, and for this purpose extended state aid amounting to $5,400,000.

"The Governor had a good roads measure of his own which limited state aid to counties where a soil survey had been made. This survey has not been made in 23 counties of the State. His bill provided for a demonstration of roadbuilding, according to many New York farmers, and would have meant the improvement of only about 550 miles or one mile of dirt road in every 110."

Socialists Seek Big Enough Vote To Make Demands

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, yesterday defined his campaign ambition as an attempt to amass a vote large enough to "compel either old party to heed our demands."

In an advance text of a radio address, the Socialist answered what he said were the two most frequent objections he had heard to voting for him.

One was: "You throw your vote away if you vote Socialist. The Socialists can't win."

The other: "Socialism isn't practicable."

In reply to the first he said: "What is it to win? Is it not to build a great Socialist movement; to cast a vote that on our way to power will compel either old party to heed our demands? . . . It is only those who vote for what they don't want, and get it, who throw away their votes."

Mr. Thomas made a fourfold reply to the second objection:

"1. Private business is neither efficient nor honest in this last racketeering stage of capitalism. I have only to cite the record of bank failures, the amazing losses on Wall Street and the episode of South American loans procured by supposedly respectable banks through open bribery. . . .

"2. Government, even now under capitalism, is not always corrupt and inefficient. The budgets of the United States, of New York State, and even of New York City are more honest and more revealing than the reports of most corporations to their own stockholders."

"3 The corruption and inefficiency which now characterize both public and private business are a natural consequence of capitalism. Business has largely become a kind of glorified racketeering.

"Al Capone acted in line with the best traditions of trust building in America. . . .

"4. Against this Socialism has to offer, first, a new ideal, and, second, a new plan of organization. . . . We offer the ideal of the coöperative commonwealth. . . ."

NORTH CAROLINA CONSIDERS ROAD BIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Low bids totaling $706,908.65 for 15 highway projects calling for the construction or improvement of 97 miles of roads and structures have been received by the North Carolina highway commission.

It was the third opening of bids since the State received more than $5,500,000 in emergency and federal highway funds. The bids, which will be either accepted or rejected by the highway commission in a meeting later this week, must be approved by the federal road bureau. The contracts will require the use of employed labor, and under an agreement between the State Department of Public Welfare and the highway commission, "employment zones" will surround each project.

Royalty Takes Scout Oath

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

CROWN PRINCE MICHAEL OF ROUMANIA

Scout Troops of Roumania Display Skill in Woodcarving

King Carol Accepts Post as Nation's Chief Scout and Crown Prince Leads His Patrol in Review at Annual Camp in Forest of Sibiu

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By HUBERT S. MARTIN
Director, Boy Scouts International Bureau
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIBIU, Transylvania—It is interesting to recall that the first troop of Scouts in Roumania was founded at Sinaia in 1912 by the then Crown Prince Carol, now King Carol II of Roumania. The Crown Prince had studied the development of the movement in England, and realizing its possibilities for youth formed a troop at Sinaia. His son, the present Crown Prince Michael, is now a patrol leader in the same troop.

During the World War the Scout movement in Roumania sustained a severe setback owing to the absence of leaders, but during the last few years it has been reorganized, and is now going ahead rapidly.

The Roumanian Scouts were represented at the World Jamborees in England in 1920 and 1929, in Denmark in 1924, and at the Rover Scout Camp at Kandersteg, Switz., in 1931. In 1930 they held their first National Jamboree Camp, their second being held at Sibiu in Transylvania, in July of this year to celebrate their twentieth anniversary.

More than 2000 Scouts attended the camp, which lasted four weeks and was situated on an ideal plateau in the forest (Dumbrava) of Sibiu, leading down to a lake on which the Sea Scouts were able to hold contests in watermanship and to give displays of their efficiency. Their handling of small canoes was especially good.

Visiting Scouts at Camp

In addition to the Roumanian Scouts there were contingents from Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Hungary and Poland, while the writer of this article was present as the personal representative of Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World.

On July 24 and 24 the King of Roumania and the Crown Prince (now in his twelfth year) were both in camp, having come specially from Bucharest for the occasion. King Carol and Prince Michael wore the Scout uniform, and visited every troop in the camp.

On the evening of July 24 a camp fire was held, at which King Carol publicly recited the Scout law, and assumed the office of Chief Scout of Roumania. The Crown Prince solemnly repeated the Scout oath, and was duly invested as a patrol leader in the Sinaia troop. He then led his patrol in the march past the King.

A series of competitions in Scoutcraft was held every day, and resulted in keen contests for the place of honor. Woodcarving is a specialty among the Roumanian Scouts, and some of the work done during the camp was remarkable for its beauty and originality. A special feature was the construction of entrance gates to each Troop camp, many of which were strikingly artistic.

The troop and patrol system was well in evidence, each troop running its own camp according to its own characteristics, and each troop doing its own cooking. In this way something of special interest was to be found in every troop camp. Troops had endeavored to portray in their respective camps something specially characteristic of the district from which they came.

Troops Exhibit Models

For example, a troop coming from a coal mining district had constructed in their camp an excellent and complete working model of a coal mine, while another, coming from a town of great historical interest, had constructed models of the historical castles and other buildings in their district.

It has been truly said that the Scout movement is a world-wide brotherhood, uniting the youth of the nations in mutual respect and sympathy. The Scout movement knows no politics. That this is true was well exemplified at the Roumanian camp, for although it was held in a province which was formerly part of Hungary, the invitation of the Roumanian Scouts was gladly accepted by the Scouts of Hungary, who sent an excellent contingent to represent them, and the greatest friendliness prevailed.

The value and importance of the Scout movement as an educational system of character training is fully recognized in Roumania, the Roumanian Scouts receiving substantial support from their educational authorities, while the Minister of Public Instruction himself attended the camp.

[Further articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities will be found on The Young Folk's Page. On Sept. 23, an article on "Hobby Riding" by Girl Scouts will be published. The article on Pueblo Indian Boy Scouts will appear at a later date.]

Governor Russell Leads in Georgia Senatorial Race

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15 (AP)—Gov. Richard B. Russell Jr. maintained a two-to-one lead in the senatorial race on incomplete unofficial returns from yesterday's Democratic primary early today and his opponent, Representative Charles R. Crisp, conceded the nomination.

Figures from 153 of the State's 159 counties gave Governor Russell 276 unit votes from 107 counties to 122 unit votes from 46 counties for Mr. Crisp, a veteran of 20 years in Congress and acting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In the seven-man race for Governor, Mr. Eugene Talmadge, Commissioner of Agriculture, had 278 unit votes from 113 of 151 counties. Mr. Abit Nix, Athens, Ga., attorney, had 21 counties and 68 unit votes, former Gov. Thomas Hardwick 8 counties and 26 unit votes and the others trailed far behind.

Governor Russell and Mr. Crisp sought nomination for the unexpired term of the late Senator William J. Harris. Georgia's other Senator, Mr. Walter F. George, was renominated without opposition.

Pueblo Banker Leads In U. S. Senate Contest

DENVER, Sept. 15 (AP)—Mr. Alva B. Adams, Pueblo banker, led Mr. John T. Barnett, Denver oil man, by 2952 votes last night for Democratic nomination for United States Senator and appeared to be the victor in yesterday's Colorado primary. The 250 unreported precincts were not expected to materially alter the standing.

Mr. Karl C. Schuyler, Denver attorney was assured of the Republican nomination for United States Senator over Mr. Nate C. Warren, state senator from Fort Collins. With 1260 precincts reported, Mr. Schuyler had 56,861 and Mr. Warren 38,971.

Lieut.-Gov. Edwin C. Johnson won the Democratic nomination for Governor over Judge E. V. Holland of Denver, carrying every one of the State's 63 counties.

The victory of Mr. James D. Parriott, Denver city attorney, over Warren F. Bleecker, former legislator from Boulder, for the Republican nomination for Governor was just as convincing.

Defeat Is Forecast For Arizona Governor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 15 (AP)—Arizona's Democratic representatives at Washington—Senator Carl Hayden and Representative Lewis M. Douglas—held commanding leads for renomination in primary election figures yesterday, but Gov. George W. P. Hunt seemed likely to be defeated.

Returns from 361 of the State's 455 precincts, 252 complete, give Senator Hayden a lead of 5943 over Mr. Harlow Akers, Phoenix attorney, his closest competitor. Representative Douglas held a lead of 3641 over his nearest rival, Mr. William Coxon.

Dr. B. B. Moeur, who campaigned on a plea that the voters overturn the "machine" of the old political war-horse, Governor Hunt, seven times the State's chief executive, increased his lead to 5111 votes on the latest tabulation.

Michigan Incumbents Win

DETROIT, Sept. 15 (AP)—All of Michigan's incumbent Republican congressmen came through the primary despite numerous opponents within their own party. The tabulation of the vote still was incomplete last night in several districts, but the figures in hand indicated that earlier predictions of a record vote for a primary had been borne out.

Democratic Vote Larger

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 15 (AP)—Nomination of congressional candidates long familiar to the Washington electorate and a substantial increase in the number of Democratic voters marked the state primaries. Of the veterans, Senator Wesley L. Jones won the Republican nomination to succeed himself on the basis of returns from 1868 precincts out of 2682, by a vote of 84,968 to 54,713 over Mr. Adam Beeler, his only opponent. He will be opposed by Mr. Homer T. Bone, Tacoma attorney, who polled 70,347 votes in the Democratic primary.

HOOVER SAFE PILOT IN STORM, HURLEY SAYS

Secretary in South Dakota Lauds Steps Taken by Administration

HURON, S. D., Sept. 15 (AP)—Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, today said President Hoover is "successfully piloting this nation through one of the greatest economic storms in history" and credited him with saving "millions of dollars" for American agriculture.

In an address prepared for delivery before the South Dakota State Fair, the Secretary of War declared that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate, "has no plan to break the depression or to put men and women back to work."

The Secretary of War lauded Administration steps that he said had kept the United States "firm, solvent and confident of the future." He also told this northwest farming section the Democratic House passed "bills that would have more than doubled the cost of the Federal Government if they had not been stopped by the Senate and the President."

Secretary Hurley dealt at some length with the Agricultural Marketing Act, under which the Farm Board was set up, inland waterways development and the President's efforts to aid banks as they affect the farming sections.

"To aid agriculture," Mr. Hurley said, "the President fostered the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Despite criticism from uninformed sources, this act during this crisis proved a blessing to the interests of agriculture."

During the Hoover Administration, he said, more money has been spent on development of inland streams than in any similar period. He cited the opening in June of the Missouri River channel from St. Louis to Kansas City.

"The purpose of the inland waterway system sponsored by the President," he said, "is to overcome the disadvantages under which the farmers, merchants and manufacturers of the Northwest have been suffering because of their isolation from water transportation." Mr. Hurley said President Hoover had placed the whole strength of the Government "behind your bank, made it possible for your banker to place farm loans and mortgages with the great government institution and to borrow money on them instead of foreclosing and demanding payment."

"Five thousand country banks and 40 insurance companies," he added, "have been shielded with the strength and power of the Federal Government during the past 12 months. The victory against these forces has been won."

In discussing "exploitation" and "fraud" by "institutions operating under the laws of the State of New York," Hurley said Governor Roosevelt had jurisdiction "over the offenses in his own State."

"The Federal Government," he continued," has no jurisdiction over these malpractices which the Governor describes."

More Coöperation Declared Popular Government Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept 15—Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard law school, was the principal speaker at the Institute on Government recently conducted at the University of North Carolina.

Dean Pound said his observation is that popular government is falling into discredit throughout the world in recent years.

"We seem to be moving toward a highly centralized organization which is becoming more complicated and centralized all the time," he said. "The jury system is under fire everywhere and events seem to be presaging its obsolence."

"I still have great faith in popular government," Dean Pound added, "despite the gloomy picture we sometimes see. Great empires have been built under personal monarchs, but I am convinced we can have government just as good or better under the American system if we will put the stress on coöperation rather than competition."

NEW JERSEY TO TAKE MORE FOREST LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15—The addition to the public forest reserves of New Jersey of about 3000 acres of pine forest lands in Burlington County since June 1 is announced in the report of the division of forests and parks of the State Department of Conservation and Development. At least, that much more is expected to be acquired within the next few months, the report says.

There is a great amount of idle waste land in New Jersey, and one of the principal objects of the State in investing in forest lands is to demonstrate the practicability and the best methods of growing, protecting and harvesting timber crops.

WAY IS POINTED TO PROSPERITY BY ADVERTISING

Financial 'Admen' Hear How San Francisco Bank Turned Tide

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Popular advertising, based on good sound economics and keyed up to a patriotic tempo, was hailed at the annual meeting of the Financial Advertisers' Association here today as one way to help get out of the economic slump.

Using as an example the great "back-to-good-times" campaign launched last winter by the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, of San Francisco, Mr. Peter Michelson, advertising and publicity manager of this institution, told the association this kind of advertising not only would hasten prosperity but build up public morale for a long time to come.

Describing the campaign, in which the bank departed from the traditional dignity of bank advertising and spoke to the masses in their own language, Mr. Michelson said:

"You will find in it all the elements of a popular patriotic drive. It counseled people to forget their fears; it urged them to return to normal ways of living, it sought to rekindle the old spirit of confidence, courage, and common sense, evidenced by the pioneers—your ancestors who came west during the gold rush. It was educational. It taught in simple language some vital fundamentals of economics.

"The campaign had a martial tempo, expressed in stirring radio music, encouraging radio talks, striking billboards, colorful car cards, pictorial lobby posters and spirited newspaper advertisements."

The principal duty of bank advertisers at this time, according to Mr. L. A. Chambliss, of the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, N. J., who spoke Sept. 15, is to make a concentrated drive for "Thrift."

"Certainly the people who have come through this depression safely are those who practiced thrift long before 1929," Mr. Chambliss said. "The depression in every way has been an individual's depression. Corporations have weathered this storm as well as they have because after 1931 they started the practice of accumulating larger surplus accounts than seemed necessary."

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No Matter Who Is Elected . . . .
Long before November 8th you will want either your bins full of our "Black and Shiny"
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

'Saga Singer of Her People'

A Biography

By VERA E. CROSS

WHILE in conversation with Ernest Thompson Seton, Miss Johnson once said, "Never let anyone call me a white woman. There are those who think they pay me a compliment in saying that I am just like a white woman. My aim, my joy, my pride is to sing the glories of my own people. . . .

"Oh, why have your people forced on me the name of Pauline Johnson? Was not my Indian name good enough? Do you think you help us by bidding us forget our blood? by teaching us to cast off all memory of our high ideals and our glorious past? I am an Indian. My pen and my life I devote to the memory of my own people. Forget that I was Pauline Johnson, but remember always that I was Teka Hion/Wake, the Mohawk that humbly aspired to be the saga singer of her people, . . . the sad historian of her own heroic race." (From the Introduction to the Shaganappi)

And so, the name of this Mohawk Princess will live in her love for her people.

Leaving the Old Country

In the year 1829, a very lonely child, en route to a strange new country, was waving her last farewells to her dear motherland. She was Pauline Johnson's mother, Emily Howells.

Like many Englishmen of that day, her father was leaving England and taking his family and possessions across the Atlantic. They landed in Ohio, where they became settlers, but one by one, the children left home because of a far too stern father.

When Emily was 13 years of age, her 17-year-old sister married a missionary to the Indians of eastern Canada. Together the two sisters ventured forth to this strange, new land, for the elder sister had invited the younger to make her home with them.

Living at the mission was a fine Mohawk youth of 17, who acted as the church interpreter, having mastered the English language, as well as the many tongues of the Iroquois language. He soon became the fast friend of Emily Howells. For many happy years, they talked, laughed, sang, hunted, and played together. In her new home Emily found the love and joy, which had not been hers since babyhood. In her sister, she found a tender, loving, patient mother. In George Johnson, she found a sympathetic companion.

The years passed quickly and with them the children grew. George Johnson became an Indian Chief of the Mohawk tribe.

Then came the day, when this new chief nearly broke his mother's heart, when he announced the startling news that he was soon to wed Emily Howells, the white girl. Although he realized that his son could never be a chief, owing to the broken lineage, his love for the girl was stronger than remorse.

The Home at Chieftswood

Emily, too, met with bitter opposition, but in spite of everything, the two were quietly married at a little church in Kingston, from whence they returned to Chieftswood, the beautiful colonial home Chief Johnson had built on the Indian Reserve for his little English wife. For many happy years, numerous friends were entertained beneath its hospitable roof.

According to the laws of Canada, Emily Howells Johnson was an Indian, and lovingly she accepted her new nationality. Because of her love and loyalty, the Indian parents learnt to accept this new daughter, while the white relatives were soon to acknowledge the fine character of Chief George Johnson, the Government interpreter.

Four children were born at Chieftswood. The baby of the family, born in 1861, was named Pauline after the great Emperor Napoleon's sister, for like many Indians, Chief Johnson had a profound respect for the great Emperor. The Indian name for this little daughter was Teka Tion/Wake, and this was the name she loved.

When Pauline was just 4 years of age, her chieftain father, at that time engaged in a fight against that greatest of all the white men's crimes, the illicit sale of liquor to the Indians, was attacked by two law-breaking white men, while walking alone on the reserve. They left the strong "brave" in a senseless condition, from which, however, he wakened, and managed to walk home. Once on the road to recovery, he determined to put up a still stronger fight and gathered together a band of men, both white and red, to help him maintain law and order.

Order was soon restored, and it was not until 1873 that Chief Johnson was again attacked; this time by six men, who set upon him and cruelly beat him.

It is not surprising then that this Indian daughter of his should sing the praises of her people, and show forth the misconceptions of our white race concerning them.

Pauline had not been strong as a child, and so, much to her delight, had been permitted to roam about the grounds learning the countless lessons nature had to teach.

When she was 9 years of age, Teka Hion/Wake witnessed a great spectacle. Arthur, Duke of Connaught, was made a chief of the Council of Six Nations of Iroquois, and Pauline's father and grandfather were the principal officers conducting the ceremonies.

At the age of 16 Pauline entered the Collegiate School at Brantford, Ont. Two happy years were spent there. Pauline was a born leader and gained many friends. Always she could suggest something of interest to do, and, although she was an earnest student, she found ample time for amusement. Being an expert canoeist, many hours of leisure were spent on the water.

At this time the Mohawk girl was finding many curious things about which to write, and many were the jingles and rhymes which she wrote to her numerous wild pets. Her talent was beginning to ripen.

At the close of two years Pauline returned to Chieftswood to spend her time in dreaming and writing, but her friendships continued.

The passing on of Chief George Johnson made a vast change in this home life. Little money was left and Chieftswood could not be kept up. A home in Brantford was rented, the small annuity the widow received, together with the children's Indian allowance, supplying the family.

Meanwhile, the youngest child's pen was busy. Several magazines were accepting and publishing her poems.

Recitals in Native Costume

In 1892 the girl was asked to recite some of her own poems at an author's recital. Unlike many of the great writers of her day, Miss Johnson was an eloquent speaker, possessing a fine, clear, musical voice and a charming manner which won her audience at once. This was the beginning of a series of recitals across the continent and in England, and always the girl won much praise. Her works were thoroughly Indian, she dressed in native costume, and always she aroused a new feeling of sympathy for the Indian races.

In 1894, Pauline visited London, carrying influential letters of recommendation. Drawing room recitals were at their height and Miss Johnson, with her novel entertainment, rode the popular wave to success. She decided to remain in London, until her first book of poems, "The White Wampum," was published. John Lane, the well-known London publisher, accepted her book, much to her surprise. It was published immediately.

In 1906, the Mohawk girl again visited England, appearing at Steinway Hall, where again success awaited her. It was at this time that she met Chief Joe Capilano of the Vancouver Squamish Tribe, who later proved an invaluable friend.

Legends of Vancouver

Shortly after this trip, Miss Johnson went to live in Vancouver, where she spent her time in writing, prose as well as poetry. Her greatest gift to Vancouver is her book called the "Legends of Vancouver," told to her by Chief Capilano. To these the Canadian writer has added her personal touch. She has chosen to portray good and valiant characters, and always there is an appeal of loyalty, not only to her red race, but also to Canada and Great Britain, for above all other things, Pauline Johnson was whole-heartedly patriotic.

Like many others of that great Indian race, Teka Hion/Wake was extremely generous. She would rather starve than see a fellow companion in need. Her money was never hoarded, for the Indian girl disliked most of all the white man's disease called "Greed." Of her character, one writer has said, "Always Pauline Johnson's kindness of heart was proverbial. She never missed an opportunity to do kindness. Many a kind deed of hers has never been recorded."

Although Miss Johnson, like many other people who became great, had to pass through the valley of depression, and while at times there was barely enough for her own maintenance, never did she complain. Always her thought was to bring cheer to her less fortunate fellow being.

Only her intimate friends knew how she was fighting scarcity, illness, and criticism. Unknown to Miss Johnson, they formed a "Friendship plot," raising sufficient funds to publish the books she had completed. Soon, enough money was pouring in to supply her material needs.

In March, 1913, E. Pauline Johnson closed her eyes; her work on earth was over. In Stanley Park, Vancouver, there is a simple but beautiful monument in her memory.

The Mohawk girl loved life. The words of a certain poem say:

Life is a mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do.
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

She had given the best she had and consequently the best had come back to her. One writer has truly said "that it was always fine weather and good going on the trail of life when Pauline Johnson blazed the way."

(Introduction to The Legends.)

Katydid and Grasshopper

Photo by Lynwood M. Chace-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WAITING FOR AN INVITATION

Here is an unusual photograph of two cousins—a Katydid and a Grasshopper. The Grasshopper seems to be waiting wistfully for an opportunity to join in the apple banquet, but his cousin, the Katydid, is absorbed in his delicious feast.

It is the Katydid whose song is heard during the late summer nights. The male alone sings. "Katydid, Katydid," he calls, using his wing fiddle. The Katydid is green in color, his body is shaped like a boat, and his wings are thin and delicate compared with those of the Grasshopper.

The Grasshopper also sings, but his is a tuneless song, and he, alas, has few friends because of his voracious appetite for growing things.

New Books for Your Bookshelf

By AIMÉE BURDETT DAWES

TO SAMPLE a pile of new books should always be an interesting adventure. And since this season brings fewer books than usual we may perhaps hope for something rarer in the way of quality. Here are four books that among them cover a wide field and offer choice to a wide variety of interests among youthful readers: A biography, a book of travel, a tale of Civil War days, and an outline history of the development of communications.

The Ugly Duckling. by Isabel Proudfit. Illustrated. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $2.25.

You surely remember the stories of the Little Mermaid, the Snow Queen, the Ugly Duckling. etc. Perhaps you read them long ago and have not yet realized that they are something more than mere fairy stories and can bear re-reading many times. Mrs. Proudfit's book is a rarely beautiful biography of their author, Hans Christian Andersen, written especially for young people and illustrated by a Danish artist.

The story of the little Danish lad, born in the poorest quarter of Odense, who made his way through almost unbelievable difficulties and trials to a world-wide fame and affection, is well known. Yet this new full-length portrait is an event because of its sympathetic and imaginative insight and a certain beauty and directness of style.

The reason for Mrs. Proudfit's title is obvious. Andersen was his own "Ugly Duckling." The author recounts how on the night of the 25th anniversary of his coming as a lad to Copenhagen he was dining with the King at his summer palace.

"You must tell," the King said gravely, "an especially good story tonight, one that has special meaning for you."

A number of stories went through Andersen's mind, but he was able to choose quickly.

"I will tell you," he said with his wonderful smile, "the story of 'The Ugly Duckling'."

And so he told the old familiar story, the story which ends up by saying:

The Duckling, now a swan, felt quite shy, and hid his head under his wing; he did not know what to think; he was so very happy, but not at all proud; a good heart never becomes proud. He thought of how he had been pursued and scorned, and now he heard them all say that he was the most beautiful of all beautiful birds. The lilacs bent their boughs right down into the water before him, and the bright sun was warm and cheerful, and he rustled his feathers and raised his slender neck aloft, saying with exultation in his heart: "I never dreamed of such happiness when I was the Ugly Duckling!"

The illustrator is Malthe Hasselriis, whose brother is a noted Danish silhouette artist. His uncle knew Andersen personally and illustrated some of his early stories so that Mr. Hasselriis is able to supply a traditional background to this story of his famous fellow countryman.

With Mikko Through Finland, by Bess S. Byrne. Illustrated. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $2.50.

Although written as fiction we have classified this as a book of travel because that is its most important aspect. The author, Mrs. Byrne, and the illustrator, Miss Ostman, spent six months in Finland before setting to work, and they actually experienced many of the adventures ascribed to Mikko and his sister, Kertuu, and enjoyed (or otherwise) all the means of travel described.

The book is a Junior Literary Guild selection, and it should interest not only "every American and Canadian boy and girl" reader in Finland (Suomi) and its people, but boys and girls of other countries as well.

"Suomi is a beautiful land. Anyone who has been there leaves a little of his heart in Suomi. In winter, the snow-covered country invites every kind of winter sport. In summer, the sun shines day and night on glittering lakes, roaring rapids and vast, peaceful forests. It is a land of flame and snow, one that even though little known in the United States is already beckoning to America."

So we read in the foreword. Not many of us have the opportunity to learn to love Suomi in this way, but perhaps "With Mikko in Finland" will serve as a substitute for the time being.

The artist, Miss Ostman, is a Finn by descent and understands the moods of her mother country. Some of the pictures are beautifully reproduced in collotype. Do not forget to turn to the list of proper names with their English equivalents given at the end of the book. Kerttu is Gertrude, and Mikko, Michael of course, but for most of the others we really need the help of this glossary.

A Patriot in Hoops, by Frances Cavanah. Illustrated. New York: Robert M. McBride and Company. $2.

This story of Civil War days is a tale for girls and a delightful and stirring tale it is. Sarah Sterling, the little "Patriot in Hoops," whose billowing silk hoop skirt played such an important part at a crucial point in the story, is a truly lovable heroine—eager, fun-loving and brave. She lived in stern times, of the sort that test character, and Sarah does not escape this ordeal. Her home was Maryland, one of those border states which was overrun alternately both by Union and Confederate troops. Sarah's own chum, Mathilda Longwood, belonged to a Confederate family, so that Sarah found the Civil War in her own heart also.

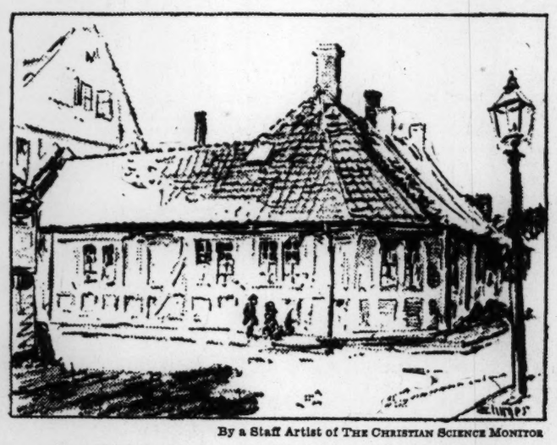
There is plenty of the stirring suspense that belonged to those troubled times in this story—including glimpses of war-time Washington and Gettysburg after the battle—but there is plenty of fun, too. The little colored boy, Conundrum, is a spontaneous comedian and it is impossible to keep solemn for long in his company.

The author, Miss Cavanah, is well qualified to write with sympathetic understanding this tale of Civil War days, for she grew up on the borderland between the North and the South and heard tales of sadness and daring concerning both sides—of her uncles who were Union soldiers and of General "Stonewall" Jackson of Confederate fame who was her cousin.

Modern Mercuries, by Lloyd George and James Gilman. Illustrated. New York: Robert M. McBride and Company. $3.

This is a book which will make a special appeal to boys. It deals with that great problem which is peculiarly man's—his effort to communicate with his own kind, to break down his sense of isolation, and in doing so to abolish time and space. It is a comprehensive and interesting account of these efforts and of their amazing development.

From the early days of smoke signals and the lone runner and rider to our era of communication by airplane and radio is a long journey, but as the authors remind us, it is only within the last 50 years or so that the most astonishing and far-reaching developments have been made. These authors, by the by, may already be familiar to readers who are aviation enthusiasts, for they are authors of two popular books on aviation



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hans Christian Andersen's Birthplace in Odense, Denmark.

Turning Acorns, Fir Cones And Beechnuts Into Flowers

NATURE is a very generous giver at all times of the year, but never more so than when the acorns, fir cones, and beechnuts begin to strew the woodlands and country paths. Boys and girls who like making things with their hands, will soon see that these fruits of the countryside provide just the material for a new and fascinating hobby.

Look, for instance, at a handful of wide open beechnuts. When the leaves of the shells are pressed back with a penknife, they suggest the petals of a flower, and it is at this stage that the artist begins work. You will need a small tin of paint, a bunch of yellow artificial stamens, a reel of fine wire, and a strip of green crêpe paper. Wash the nut shells and dry them thoroughly, then paint both inside and out with any color you like. One of the prettiest effects is gained by painting the inside silver and the outside gold, or you might even prefer scarlet and gold.

Completing the Flowers

When these gay little shells are perfectly dry, bore a hole through the base of each one, and insert three yellow stamens attached to a three-inch length of florist's wire. To complete the tiny flower, wrap a narrow strip of green paper round the wire, starting directly beneath the flower. Make about a dozen of these nutshell flowers, then arrange them in a glass or china bowl filled with moss. These beech flowers make a pretty everlasting plant which will delight you when other flowers are scarce.

Fir cones are a little more difficult to turn into flowers, but it can be done if you have enough patience. First of all, strip the cone of all its tiny woody petals, and sort them out into groups of equal shapes and sizes. Bore a tiny hole at the base of each one and thread a length of wire through it to form the stem. Paint each petal separately in the color you have selected, and stick the end of the wire into a cork mat, so that each may dry without smudging. When you have a large quantity of these painted fir cone petals, begin to make the flowers.

To do this take six petals and arrange as the petals of a daisy are grouped. For the center of the flower you can either use the golden stamens, or paint a small wooden button one shade deeper than the main color. This, of course, must be attached to a length of wire too. Fix all the wires tightly by twisting them around the central one, thus making a single stem. Cover this with green crêpe paper as before, and group them in a bowl with some pretty greenery.

A better setting for them than this, however, is a large branch with a lot of baby twigs on it. Wire the flowers to these branches, and you have a lovely little flowering tree.

A Floating Island

Have you ever made a floating island? This forms a pretty bed for acorn flowers. Start by taking a large oval, or round cork mat, and punch holes all over it. Then sew it thickly with grass seeds, and float the cork in water until the grass begins to grow. Since the cork absorbs the moisture quickly you will not have to wet the seeds. Meanwhile make your acorn flowers. Again, as in the case of the other flowers, you can choose your own colors, but nothing could be better than a mixture of silver and gold.

The acorn itself must be peeled of its outer shell or it will not take the paint. Stick it into the brown cup with a spot of glue, then tint the cup gold and the fruit silver. Fix each one onto a piece of wire, and when the grass has grown two or three inches plant your acorn flowers in the holes. Bank the cork island around with white pebbles and moss, and keep a second crop of grass in readiness to replace the first when it fades

Mail Bag

Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

Ever since I was a small boy I have been acquainted with the Mail Bag, and think that it is a very splendid thing. Through it I have gained several very interesting correspondents, and am anxious to have more.

My chief interest is in art. Also I find that papier-mâché is a very delightful medium in which to work. At present I am making a 10-inch tiger, and the process is really quite simple. Besides that, I enjoy poetry, music, writing, drama and almost anything else.

At times I have an almost overwhelming desire to journey to Europe and the East, but the best I can do is to correspond with some one who lives where I intend to go some day. I should particularly like to write to boys living in Japan, Egypt, Russia or Spain (I am studying Spanish).

And now to tell you something of my home city. Lexington is full of interesting places—John Hung Morgan's home; the home of Lincoln's wife; Ashland, the home of Henry Clay; beautiful stock farms where race horses are bred. And for anyone interested in old houses and antiques, Lexington is full of them.

A short distance from Lexington is a replica of Old Fort Harrod, one of the first settlements in Kentucky. All one has to do to be carried back over the years is to step inside the fort and the cabins. They are full of fascinating things—old plates sent from England, spinning wheels, handmade cooking utensils and firearms. The tiny schoolhouse is also very interesting, with its long, rough benches and old worn books.

I'll gladly answer any questions concerning the Bluegrass region and am waiting to hear from boys my age (16) or older, from any part of the world, including, of course, our own United States.

—— Billy K. H.

Texico, New Mexico

Dear Editor:

Just recently I became acquainted with the Mail Bag and as it seems such a wonderful way to gain pen pals I thought I would appeal to you and the Mail Baggers for help.

We live in Texas, the Lone Star State, but I go to school in New Mexico just two miles across the state line of Texas and New Mexico. We live just a day's drive from the Carlsbad Caverns—sometimes called one of the "wonders of the world."

I shall soon be 17 years old and am a senior in high school. I'm interested in music, books, acquiring pen pals, and exchanging post cards. I've a wonderful collection of cards, and should like to exchange with the Mail Baggers. I faithfully promise to answer every letter received and the farther away it is, the better. Come, one and all, old and young for I want my mail box filled.

Myrtle L. L.

Buffalo, New York

Dear Editor:

May I write once more to express my grateful appreciation for our Monitor and the Mail Bag?

Recently I started a scrapbook of the articles on the Home Forum Page. I especially enjoy the essays. It is such fun to watch my collection grow. Through the Mail Bag, I have gained friends who are as dear to me as if I had always known them. One of them has recently come to Buffalo to live. Did our tongues wag when we first met with three years' conversation to make up!

I am 18 years old and a sophomore in the Buffalo State Teachers College. Won't someone please write to me? My particular hobbies are music and sports of all kinds.

—— Lauretta M.

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Editor:

As this is my first attempt to write to the Mail Bag, I should like to express my thanks to the editorial staff of the Monitor for the many helpful articles I have read in that publication.

Dayton is known as the "home of aviation," because it is the home of Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first airplane.

The National Cash Register Company here was at one time a model plant that brought many visitors to Dayton to see these wonderful buildings. It was the model for many other plants, being outstanding for its many modern improvements, pleasant working conditions and welfare work for the factory employees.

We find so much good in the Monitor that it is the only paper entering our home. Among other things it is helping me complete my George Washington Bicentennial scrapbook. I should appreciate any further information anyone could give me on that subject.

I should like to thank those who have written to the Mail Bag for their letters and should be glad to hear from anyone who would care to write to me. I am 12 years old and interested in music. I play the cello in the school orchestra.

Betty Jane W.

Collinsville, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is delightfully different, writing to the Mail Bag, but I also find it rather difficult to make my letter as interesting as some of the others. Nevertheless I'm trying!

For many years I lived in St. Louis and attended Principia, but recently we moved to Collinsville. You have not an idea where Collinsville is? Just about 20 miles from St. Louis (we go there quite often) and frequently called a suburb of that city. We consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate as we are situated on bluffs which make the weather most enjoyable.

I am 16, and I shall be a junior in the Collinsville High School this year. I hope I may have the pleasure of corresponding with girls in foreign countries as well as from the states. Swimming is one of my recreations as well as playing tennis, golf and sewing, but books and literature of all sorts occupy a great deal of my time.

And in closing I'd like to say that I should enjoy hearing from girls older than I as much as from someone my age. —— Arline S.

San Luis Obispo, California

Dear Editor:

I think the Mail Bag is just wonderful and I've certainly enjoyed it for about seven years. All in all I think I've written to at least 70 different girls from all parts of the world. For five years I've corresponded with a girl in Germany. We send each other cards, pictures and all sorts of souvenirs.

We live about 12 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The beach where we go to swim is said to be the best beach in California. San Luis Obispo is in a valley surrounded by mountains, sometimes called a "necklace of hills."

I am a graduate of San Luis Obispo High School. When we graduated we all wore blue caps and gowns, ours being the first class to graduate in them in this school.

My chief interests are riding, swimming and reading. I am 17 years old and should love to hear from girls anywhere in the world. I should be glad to tell them about our lovely California if they will write. —— Elinor V.

Crystal City, Texas

Dear Editor:

We live in a farming district. Crystal City boasts of being the largest spinach shipping center in the world. The border of Mexico is only 45 miles away. We live 100 miles from San Antonio, where a big battle was fought in the Alamo during the Texas revolution. I have been through the Alamo several times. There are many interesting sights to see there.

I collect stamps and should like to exchange with boys. My age is 12. Hoping to get lots of letters,

—— Bobby C.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Anne Jeanette H. (12), Harrisburg, Penna.—Correspond in French or English.

Grace M. (13), Needles, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in flowers, swimming and horseback riding.

Margaret B., Swarthmore, Penna.

Edna N. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Europe and South America.

Dorothy B. (14), Bellingham, Wash.—Interested in singing, reading and writing stories and letters.

Evangeline H. (14), Somerville, Mass.—Interested in music (plays flute), art, photography, stamps and sports.

Velma L. (14), Clinton, Maine—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls. Plays cornet and piano. Interested in stamps, skiing and tobogganing.

Carolyn S. (15), Pasadena, Calif.—From China, Japan and Russia.

Verna E. (15), Glendale, Calif.

Virginia C. (16), Hampton, Va.—Interested in reading, playwriting and outdoor sports.

Isabel B. (18), Dover-Foxcroft, Maine—Especially from abroad.

Ruth E. (18), Dortmund, Germany.

Dorothy B. (18), St. Anne's-on-Sea, England—Interested in golf, cricket and football.

Dorothy W. (19), Christchurch, England—Interested in photography. Exchange snapshots.

From Boys

Robert M. (11), Wichita Falls, Texas—Interested in aviation and the customs and games of children in other countries.

Rolf A. (13), Guben, Germany.

Gunter L. (18), Landsberg, Germany.

Werner S. (18), Landsberg, Germany.

Robert H., West Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from boys in France. Interested in art and cartooning.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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And Make a Vow to Know WHO and WHAT you are Voting for.....

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Sign up now for a new series in

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The series will not be academic explanations of politics, but simple, graphic stories of the phases of government which touch each citizen's daily life. You will learn the things you want to know about the operation of your city, state and national government. You will gain an understandable explanation of registration, of your part in the primaries, of how taxes affect you, and of the issues, parties and candidates of the 1932 campaign. The series will be a real A. B. C. of American politics.

The first 14 articles will be written by Roland Hall Sharp, a staff writer of the Monitor, specializing in American politics. The last four articles, under the title "Behind Political Footlights," will be written by Willis J. Abbot, member of The Christian Science Editorial Board, and an internationally known writer on political questions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor from Oct. 10-29 during which time the Series "We Go to Vote" will appear. I enclose 50 cents in payment.

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Sign for the series now and get a background for your ballot!

THE HOME FORUM

Not For Cambridge Men

THE other day, for the first time in my life, I went to Cambridge. As I approached that venerable city, the thought occurred to me that I might have delayed my visit just eight years too long. Ought I, perhaps, to have chosen the Cam instead of the Isis, the mathematicians instead of the classical scholars, when I made the great decision in 1923? Would not the glory of the Backs have become a more grateful memory than the groves of Magdalen, the legacy of Cromwell and Spenser a prouder inheritance than that of Gladstone and Shelley?

All my early preferences were in favor of Cambridge. No one, I thought, could write like Macaulay: and everybody knows what was Macaulay's opinion of Oxford. That, of the two universities, it was the more ancient and splendid institution, he did indeed admit; but this grudging praise if, that is, he intended it for praise, was more than neutralized by his crushing comment that "Cambridge had the honor of educating those celebrated Protestant (reformers) whom Oxford had the honor of burning," and using this regrettable fact as an index to the general activities of the respective seats of learning throughout all the centuries of their existence. I had not in those days become accustomed to Macaulay's exciting habit of first deciding what side he was going to take, and looking at the evidence afterward.

Though few people could have had less of the real poetic temperament than the author of "The Lays of Ancient Rome," it was certainly true that the chief ornaments of English song, if they were university men at all, had belonged to Cambridge. Spenser, Milton, Coleridge, Dryden, Wordsworth and innumerable others, of greater and of lesser name, were all Cambridge men. Shelley, of course, was Oxford — till Oxford expelled him.

John Bailey, however, has shown that there is an answer to this argument. Though most of the poets went to Cambridge, many of them (three at least) afterward regretted it. Did not Dryden, for example, write—

"Oxford to him a dearer name shall be
Than his own mother-university"?

But honesty forces one to confess that Dryden later remarked that there was nothing in the way of flattery that Oxford could not swallow.

* * *

Nevertheless, it was the poetry of Oxford that first turned my thoughts toward her. It is a significant fact that, although the greater poets have gone to Cambridge, the greater poetry has been written about Oxford. All the big fellows of English verse have not done so well for Cambridge as have the minor poets for Oxford. This discrepancy between the emotion inspired in their sons by the two universities tends to increase, rather than diminish, as the years roll on. What contemporary Cantab has written of his alma mater, as "C. L. G." wrote of Oxford in *Punch*, a little while ago?

"The jewels in her royal diadem
Were never brighter than at this Commem.
Lovely by daylight, in the blaze of noon,
Far lovelier 'neath the sorcery of the moon.
Her sons may leave her, but her spires and streams
Are the abiding spirit of their dreams."

Who of the great Cambridge figures has paid her such magnificent tribute as Arnold's to Oxford?

"And that fair city with her dreaming spires,
She needs not June for beauty's heightening.
Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight."

Oxford may have had less to inspire than Cambridge. All the greater credit to her, therefore, for having inspired more.

* * *

Now, to choose a university largely because of the poetry that has been written about her may be thought a curious procedure. And Oxford has, of course, other things than poetry to commend her. Many years ago she won the boat race. Her examination standards are said to be the highest in Britain; and that is a point to which a keen student will pay attention. But a deduction that may legitimately be drawn from the wealth of poetry that Oxford has inspired is that she possesses a beauty to which Cambridge, with all her charm, cannot aspire. Cambridge has, of course, many exquisite things. It would be difficult to find any single thing in Oxford to compare with King's College Chapel or, for a certain mellow and gentle attractiveness contrasting somewhat oddly with its immense size, the great court of Trinity. But these delightful touches in Cambridge do not seem to me to make part of a picture. Oxford is a place of beauty, Cambridge of beauty spots.

To select a university on æsthetic grounds is a highly sensible thing to do. So astute and practical a man as the first Earl of Birkenhead went to Wadham College instead of the Oxford Trinity, merely because in the moonlight the appearance of Wadham was the more appealing. In nothing did he show his good sense more than in this. For the principal virtue of a university is not what one can learn there, but the atmosphere that it exhales. To live for four years amongst the architectural glories of Oxford, to be able to feast one's eyes on the slender spire of St. Mary's from the quadrangle of Oriel, to listen to the chant of the choir from Magdalen Tower on a May morning, to attempt to tell the time by the sundial of Corpus Christi, to tread the magnificent pavements of Christ Church, to do these things, by right rather than by the privilege of a visitor, is surely the most fortunate lot that can befall any young man. But then, the train I took in October, 1923, was not bound for Cambridge.

H. H.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

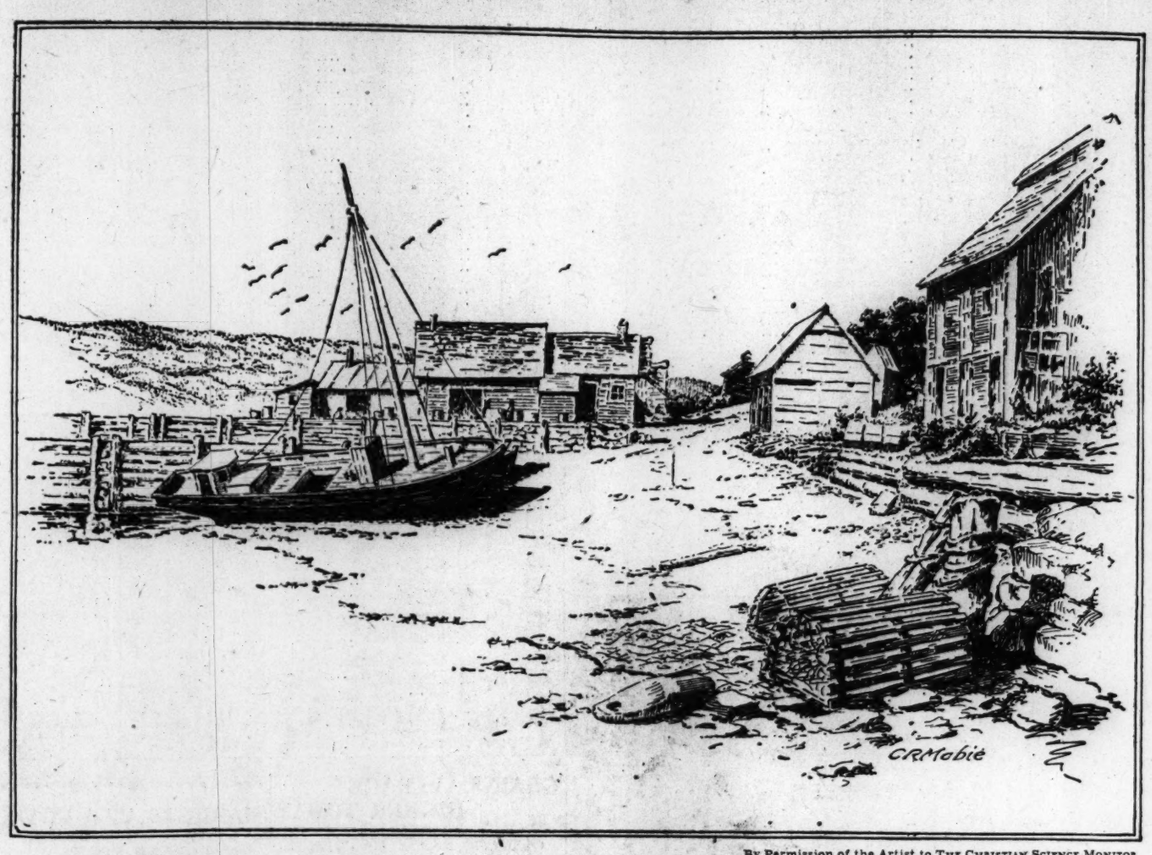
Two Children On a Muscadine Hunt

"Hit's gwine be an early fall dis yeah," old Uncle Jefferson's voice floated in distinctly through the open window. Uncle Jefferson himself, I concluded, after squirming around in my chair and thus inviting a reproof from Grandmother, was probably stationed at the kitchen door, and his bit of weather forecasting meant for Dinah Lou's ears. The sizzle of an egg, freshly dropped into the frying-pan, told me that she was more interested in breakfast than in Uncle Jefferson's prognostications; but the old man seemed undaunted by her unflattering lack of attention. "Hit's gwine be an early fall," he repeated, "kaze Ah done come 'long by de creek dis mawnin' whar all dem vines is, an' dem muskydimes is plumb ripe."

Muscadines! I glanced across the table at Lucy, and her answering smile told me that she had heard. Breakfast seemed to drag interminably after that, and when Grandmother finally excused us, we almost upset our chairs in our haste. Dinah Lou found a pail for us, and in a few moments we were scrambling over the five-barred pasture gate, in too much of a hurry to unlatch it. We waded through a tangle of ragweed and wild asters, goldenrod, and enormous black-eyed Susans which seemed to blink cheerfully in the sun. The water oaks along the creek bank were visible from the pasture, and Lucy spotted a muscadine vine twined around one of them even before we reached the barbed-wire fence. She held the bottom wire up for me, and I wriggled safely under. Lucy, however, was not so fortunate. A squirrel, scampering up a tree, attracted my attention, and I dropped the wire. An ominous ripping sound met our ears. We discovered only a slight vertical slit in place of the jagged tear we had expected, and with a sigh of relief, proceeded on our way.

Old Uncle Jefferson had been right. There were hundreds of the big purple muscadines, perfectly ripe. We gathered those within reach first, but at the end of fifteen minutes our pail was far from full, due, no doubt, to the large number of muscadines which found their way into our mouths. Lucy, deciding that it was high time to remedy the situation, made me promise not to eat another one until our pail was filled; and, on thus binding me, set about climbing the tree to shake the vines. A shower of grapes rained down upon my head. In her haste to come down and help me gather them, Lucy caught her dress on a projecting twig, which finished what the barbed-wire fence had started. "What will Grandmother say?" I queried.

"She won't say anything," Lucy replied, peering with satisfaction into our rapidly filling pail. "She likes muscadines as well as we do!"



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The Village of Victoria Beach, Digby Gap, Nova Scotia: From a Drawing by Charles R. Mabie

Moon Moths

The pale moths of the moon
Are abroad on the wind tonight,
The still air is filled with their white wings,
The quiet land is grown restless
With their moving shadows,
Hark how the noise of their passing
Fills the deep night with delicate sound,
The leaves of the orchard
Tremble at their light touch,
The frail blossoms of the jasmine
Grow heavy with their weight,
Along the cool, open ways of the wind
The passing of white wings in bright confusion,
Delicate silver shadows against the dark,
The pale moths of the moon in upward flight.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

William Morris's Early Furniture

When Morris ceased to be all day at Street's office, the lodgings in Upper Gordon Street became inadequate for both him and Burne-Jones to work in. They were also rather expensive. Burne-Jones was poor; and Morris, while he was under Rossetti's guidance, had to buy pictures as well as paint them. "Yesterday," runs an entry in Madox Brown's diary for the 24th of August, 1856, "Rossetti brought his ardent admirer Morris of Oxford, who bought my little Hayfield for £40." Just then the rooms at 17, Red Lion Square, which Rossetti and Deverell had occupied in the early days of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, happened to be vacant; and at Rossetti's suggestion, they removed there. It was a first-floor set of three rooms: the large room in front looked north, and its window had been heightened up to the ceiling to adapt it for use as a studio; behind it was a bedroom, and behind that another small bedroom or powdering closet. Till the spring of 1859 this was their London residence and working place, and it is round Red Lion Square that much of the mythology of Morris's earlier life clusters. From the incidents which occurred or were invented there, a sort of Book of the Hundred Merry Tales gradually was formed, of which Morris was the central figure. . . .

The rooms in Red Lion Square were unfurnished: and from this trifling circumstance came the beginnings of Morris's work as a decorator and manufacturer. The arts of cabinet-making and upholstery had at this time reached the lowest point to which they have ever sunk. Ugliness and vulgarity reigned in them unchecked. While he lived in furnished rooms it was easy to accept things as they were; but now, when furniture had actually to be bought, it became at once clear that nothing could be had that was beautiful, or indeed, that was not actively hideous. Nor was it possible even to get so simple a thing as a table or chair, still less any more elaborate piece of furniture, made at the furnishing shops from a better design.

It was this state of things which drove Morris and Webb to take up the designing and making of objects of common use on their own account, and which led, a few years later, to the formation of the firm of Morris & Company. For the moment, however, all that was possible was that Morris should make rough drawings of the things he most wanted, and then get a carpenter in the neighborhood to construct them from those drawings in plain deal. Thus the rooms in Red Lion Square were gradually provided with "intensely mediæval furniture," as Rossetti described it, "tables and chairs like incubi and succubi." First came a large round table "as firm, and as heavy, as a rock:" then some large chairs, equally firm, and not lightly to be moved, "such as Barbarossa might have sat in." Afterwards a large settle was designed, with a long seat below, and above, three cupboards with great swing doors. "There were many scenes" with the carpenter," Sir Edward Burne-Jones says: "especially I remember the night when the settle came home. We were out when it reached the house, but when we came in, all the passages and the staircase were choked with vast blocks of timber, and there was a scene. I think the measurements had perhaps been given a little wrongly, and that it was bigger altogether than he had ever meant, but set up it finally was, and our studio was one-third less in size. Rossetti came. This was always a terrifying moment to the very last. He laughed, but approved." Not only so, but he at once made designs for oil paintings to be executed on the panels of the cupboard doors and the sides of the settle. The design for the central panel, Love between the Sun and Moon, was only executed later; but the painting of the two others was completed during this winter: and these panels, afterwards removed from the cupboard, are now known as the Meeting of Dante and Beatrice in Florence, and their Meeting in Paradise. On the backs of two of the large chairs he also painted subjects from Morris's own poems; these panels, one representing Guendolen in the witch-tower and the Prince below kissing her long golden hair nd the other the arming of a knight, from the Christmas Mystery of "Sir Galahad," are also extant. The theory that furniture should mainly exist to provide spaces for pictorial decoration was carried in these chairs to an extreme limit.—J. W. MACKAIL, in "The Life of William Morris."

WHO, among the numerous travelers from Yarmouth to Halifax by way of Digby, has not gazed with delight and interest on Digby Gap, that beautiful natural gateway through which the mighty tides of Fundy flow in and out of the Annapolis Basin? The very nature of its formation is a matter of interest. Starting at farfamed Blomidon, sixty-five miles east of the Gap, a chain of high hills stretches along the northern shore of Nova Scotia until it finally loses itself in the sea, some forty miles to the west. There is a legend that, long before the white man set foot on this shore, these mountains formed a continuous barrier, which caused the rivers flowing into the basin to back up and flood the land; and that the Indians, in order to make a place to build the town of Digby, dug the Gap and drained off the superfluous water. The earth that was removed from this excavation, it is said, was deposited near Digby, and formed a hill which can be seen to this day.

As the road enters the Gap, we find the hamlet of Victoria Beach; and, because of this town, the Gap takes on an added interest, for here is a community that absolutely suits its environment. It is located just inside the Gap, protected somewhat from the wintry winds and fog that sweep the Bay of Fundy. the main part of the town clinging to the mountainside as though in constant terror of rolling down into the sea. Along the water front are dwellings and other buildings, well protected from the winds by a high bank that forms the last bulwark against the shoreward rush of the tides. Here we find the Government wharf, a happy meeting-place where many an hour is spent in the spinning of seamen's yarns. There was a time when large schooners tied up here, but that day is past, the schooners' places being taken by a fleet of motorboats, stanch enough to combat the heavy seas of Fundy. Most of these boats come from the yards of shipbuilders down on the "French Shore," descendants of the noted Acadians and therefore possessed of all that tradition and experience can teach them in the designing of craft for these waters. But perhaps the greatest interest gathers around the wharf at evening, when the sun is setting amidst a gorgeous sky, and the fleet is returning with its chug, chug of engines adding activity to the scene.

For the artist who strives to catch the various aspects of a changing landscape, for the naturalist who loves to study his material at first hand, and for anyone who enjoys a change from the humdrum of a busy life, Digby Gap offers a wealth of opportunity.

Music

But here is the finger of God, a flash of the will that can,
Existent behind all laws, that made them and lo, they are!
And I know not if save in this such gift be allowed to man,
That out of three sounds he frame, not a fourth sound, but a star.
Consider it well: each tone of our scale in itself is naught;
It is everywhere in the world,—loud, soft, and all is said.
Give it to me to use! I mix it with two in my thoughts;
And there! Ye have heard and seen; consider, and bow the head.

—ROBERT BROWNING, "Poems."

НРАВСТВЕННОЕ МУЖЕСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В Священном Писании Старого Завета (в Еврейском Писании), под словом мужество часто подразумевалась твердость и сила, тогда как в Новом Завете, Нагорная Проповедь развивает понятие о том, что составляет нравственное мужество в повседневной жизни, как это и показано в учении Иисуса и в исцелениях, совершенных им. Непоколебимое терпение, с которым его последователи распространяли его учение, указывает, что мужество является Христианской добродетелью высшего качества. Христианская Наука проливает обильный свет на понятие о нравственном мужестве в отличии от физической смелости, определяя его как положительную умственную силу, преодолевающую наиболее вкрадчивые формы заблуждений. В книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 28, 29) Mary Baker Eddy говорит: "В обществе слишком много животного мужества и недостаточно нравственного. Христиане должны вооружиться против заблуждений, как у себя дома так и вне дома. Они должны бороться с грехом в самих себе и в других и продолжать эту борьбу, пока не окончат своего пути." Лишь мощное проявление нравственного мужества способно "бороться с грехом." И такое проявление указывает на состояние мысли, которое осуждает, отрицает и окончательно уничтожает заблуждение всякого рода тем, что мы постигаем то, что лишь Бог, добро имеет власть.

Когда Иаков собрал около себя своих детей, чтобы дать им благословение, он заметил в Иуде выдающуюся нравственную силу и сравнил его со львенком—уподобив нравственную мощь, физической силе молодого льва.

Иоанн Богослов описывает окончательное торжество нравственного мужества в том месте Откровения, где он говорит о книге, запечатанной семью печатями и о своем плаче над тем, что не нашлось никого достойного раскрыть и читать сию книгу, пока один из старцев, бывших перед престолом, не сказал ему, "Не плачь, вот, лев от колена Иудина, корень Давидов, победил и может раскрыть сию книгу и снять семь печатей ея." Почему в видении Иоанна, никого другого кроме Христа, изображенного львом, от корня Иудина, не нашлось чтобы открыть книгу и снять семь печатей ее? Не значило ли это, что смертный разум не мог проявить ни просветления ни ясновидения, ни умения или знания, которыми бы снять печать со своих собственных заблуждений? Необходимо иметь нравственное мужество непорочного сознания или "те же чувствования . . . какие и во Христе Иисусе," чтобы раскрывать и уничтожать воплощения ада, или настойчивые проявления силы смертного разума, называющей себя материей или плотью.

Под заглавием на полях книги "Science and Health" стр. 514, "Качества мысли," Mrs. Eddy определяет нравственное мужество в следующих словах "Лев от колена Иудина, царь царства мысли." Это истинное нравственное мужество основано не на чувстве животной наглости и силы, а на знании того, что Бог есть единственная сила и источник всей мудрости и всего могущества. Как "царь царства мысли" нравственное мужество выражается в бесстрашии, свободе и господстве. Его сознательная сила происходит от спокойной уверенности в том, что при всяких обстоятельствах при которых ему не пришлось бы действовать, или какая бы опасность не угрожала-бы ему, божественная защита всегда действительна и может помочь человеку в нужде. Священное Писание приводит много примеров высокого нравственного мужества, его борьбы с вкрадчивыми или казавшимися могучими заблуждениями того времени и одержанной над ними победой. Между этими смелыми людьми можно отметить юного пастуха, Давида, победившего Голиафа, казавшагося могучим врагом Израильтян; Даниила, во рве со львами доказавшего, что нравственное мужество, "царь царства мысли," может держать в повиновении животность и физическую силу царя зверей. А какое высокое нравственное мужество проявил Павел, стоя посреди Ареопага и об'ясняя членам этого верховного судилища древних Афин, разницу между языческими суевериями и правильным рассуждением о творце вселенной! Такой же род нравственного мужества нужен и теперь, чтобы бороться с заблуждениями нашего времени.

Заявив, что "требуется нравственное мужество для того чтобы противостоять неправде и провозглашать правду," Mrs. Eddy спрашивает (там-же стр. 327) "Но как исправлять человека, в котором больше животного мужества, чем нравственного, и у которого нет истинного понятия о добре?" И она отвечает: "Через человеческое сознание, убеждайте смертного в его ошибке искать материальных способов для достижения счастья. Разсудок самая деятельная человеческая способность. Пусть это просветит чувства и разбудит в человеке спящее чувство нравственного долга." Своими многочисленными способами распространения правильных идей Христианская Наука будит "спящее чувство нравственного долга" мира и учит человечество развивать и воплощать нравственное мужество, как одну из благороднейших христианских добродетелей.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Emily Sums Up the Matter

Elizabeth Garrett was six years younger than Emily Davies. She was the second of the daughters of Mr. Newson Garrett of Aldburgh, and like her sisters she was following the public movements of the time with deep interest and vehement partisanship. Mr. Garrett was, in name at any rate, a Conservative; but he was so radical and enterprising by temperament, and so wholly original in his thoughts, that no label could have described him adequately; and when in course of time his daughters became prominent in the Women's Movement they found him ready to approve and to help them.

Elizabeth was sent to Miss Browning's school at Blackheath, and through friends whom she made there she first met Emily Davies. They liked each other at once, and the friendship which existed between them had an enduring influence upon both their lives. Elizabeth left school at fifteen, and after a tour abroad she settled down at home with no special tasks to occupy her beyond those which naturally arose for an elder sister in a large and affectionate family. She soon began to feel that she could not live in happy idleness all her life and must find something definite to do, and when she and Emily first came in contact with the Langham Place Circle that feeling was intensified. The possibilities which the feminist ideals opened before them enchanted them both; something deep in their natures responded to the call, and they went back to their homes with a new hope and determination in their hearts.

There is a story of them at this time which may not be true in fact, but which is very characteristic of Emily Davies, and which perfectly illustrates the confident frame of mind in which they approached their tasks. Emily, the story runs, went to stay with the Garrett's at Aldburgh, and at night the two friends sat talking together by Elizabeth's bedroom fire. Millicent Garrett, then quite a small girl, sat near by on a stool, listening, but saying nothing. After going over all the great causes they saw about them, and in particular the women's cause, to which they were burning to devote their lives, Emily summed the matter up. "Well, Elizabeth," she said, "it's quite clear what has to be done. I must devote myself to securing higher education, while you open the medical profession to women. After these things are done," she added, "we must see about getting the vote." And then she turned to the little girl who was still sitting quietly on her stool and said, "You are younger than we are, Millie, so you must attend to that."—From "The Cause," by RAY STRACHEY.

Moral Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Hebrew Scriptures, courage often signifies firmness and strength, while in the New Testament the Sermon on the Mount offers an unfoldment of what constitutes moral courage in daily life, as shown in the teachings and healing works of Jesus. His followers' steadfast endurance in promulgating his doctrine shows courage to be a Christian virtue of the highest type. Christian Science sheds much light upon moral courage, as distinguished from physical courage, making it a positive mental force in overcoming the more subtle forms of error. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 28, 29) Mary Baker Eddy says: "There is too much animal courage in society and not sufficient moral courage. Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course." To "grapple with sin" requires vigorous exercise of moral courage. It is indicative of that state of thought which condemns, denies, and utterly destroys specific error of every sort through the knowledge of God, good, as the only power.

When Jacob gathered his children around him to give them his blessing, he perceived in Judah remarkable moral strength; and he compared this son to a "lion's whelp" or offspring—one having moral power typified by the physical strength of a young lion.

John, the Revelator, portrays moral courage in its ultimate triumph where he tells of his seeing a book sealed with seven seals, and of his weeping because no man was found worthy to open and to read the book, till one of the elders before the throne said unto him, "Weep not: behold, the Lion of the tribe of Juda, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof." Why, in John's clear vision, could none other than the Christ, typified as "the Lion of the tribe of Juda," be found to open the book and break its seven seals? Was it not that mortal mind could reflect no light, sight, skill, or knowledge by means of which to open the seals of its own errors? It requires the moral courage of purified consciousness, or the "mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus," to uncover and destroy incarnate error, or the claim of suppositious mortal mind force, calling itself matter or the flesh.

Under the marginal heading "Qualities of thought" (Science and Health, p. 514), Mrs. Eddy defines moral courage as "'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm." This true moral courage is based, not upon a sense of material bravado and strength, but upon a knowledge of God as the only power and the source of all wisdom and might. As "king of the mental realm," moral courage expresses itself in fearlessness, freedom, and dominion. Its conscious power is derived from the calm assurance that under whatever circumstances it may be called upon to act, or whatever dangers may threaten, divine protection is available at all times and will be found adequate to meet the human need. The Scriptures afford many examples of high moral courage grappling with the subtle or seemingly mighty errors of the time and gaining the victory over them. Among these courageous characters may be mentioned the young shepherd, David, who vanquished Goliath, the apparently powerful enemy of the Israelites; and Daniel, in the lions' den, who proved that moral courage, "king of the mental realm," could hold in abeyance the animality and physical strength of the king of beasts. And what sublime courage Paul showed when he stood in the midst of Mars' hill and explained to the Areopagites, members of the highest court of ancient Athens, the difference between their idolatrous superstitions and right reasoning in regard to the creator of the universe! The same kind of moral courage is needed today to grapple with the errors of our time.

Declaring that "moral courage is requisite to meet the wrong and to proclaim the right," Mrs. Eddy asks (*ibid.*, p. 327), "How shall we reform the man who has more animal than moral courage, and who has not the true idea of good?" And she answers: "Through human consciousness, convince the mortal of his mistake in seeking material means for gaining happiness. Reason is the most active human faculty. Let that inform the sentiments and awaken the man's dormant sense of moral obligation." Christian Science, through its many avenues for spreading right ideas, is rousing the world's "dormant sense of moral obligation," and teaching mankind how to cultivate and embody moral courage as one of the noblest of Christian virtues.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Flight of the Falcon

I am lying on the sward at the lip of the precipice, three hundred feet above the Atlantic. A strong north-west wind is blowing, making broad streaks on the sea. Innumerable pink flowers of thrift are shaking on their stalks beside and behind me. The stone wall, a hundred yards away, keeping the wind from the first field of the headland, is pink along its length, where the gales have blown the thrift seeds of other years. I can smell wild thyme. The coast of Wales lies to the north, and the Dartmoor hills to the south. But these things I do not heed; I am waiting in subdued excitement for the sight of the falcons.

Far below, in the cove of rocks and boulders (exposed at low tide), a man is clambering slowly. He is going to shout under the cave called Bag Hole. The cave is about eighty feet high, and at the top of it, unseen by me, is the eyrie of the peregrine falcon—a ledge used by peregrines for centuries. . . .

I hear the shout of my friend, and immediately a bird with dark blue pointed wings shoots out a hundred feet below me, sweeps up into the wind without a tremor, and cuts a wide circle over the sea and the rocks. It glides level with my eyes. As it glides straight, it seems into my glasses, I see that the wings are slightly downheld, but each wing is straight. It is the falcon, or female. Her sturdy body gives her a short-winged appearance, like a fighting scout airplane with covered fuselage.

The wings flicker nervously, they cease, and she glides a hundred yards; flicker again, for ten beats, then gliding fifty yards, she cries in a harsh shrill chatter, aik-aik-aik! Gulls are floating in the deep wind-swirled hollow in the cliffs, but she passes them in her level gliding. One gull flies after her, with open beak and hasty beating grey wings; the shorter blue wings flicker like a dark star twinkling, and the gull is left behind. Aik-aik-aik! The tiercel, her mate, smaller by a tierce or third, has arrived. He cuts through the air three hundred feet over my head, suddenly tipping sideways and falling with half-closed wings. As always, the speed of his stoop excites and amazes me. Then the grand swoop up again, shooting upwards fifty feet in less than a second. A beautiful curve!—From "The Village Book," by HENRY WILLIAMSON.

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STOCKS CLOSE STRONG WITH GOOD ADVANCES

After Churning About With Unsteady Trend Prices Move Forward

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The stock market again attempted to regain its balance today, and managed to recover moderately, although prices fluctuated rather unevenly.

The severe jolt late in yesterday's session appeared to have taken the market by surprise, and many traders were obviously anxious to await further testing of the recent support levels before reentering the market.

The market, in the main, managed to make fair recovery. After intermittent setbacks, the list came up in the last hour, and in the late trading prices were strong.

Transfers aggregated 3,200,000 shares. Issues up 2 to 3 points in the late trading included United States Steel, Case, International Harvester, Union Pacific, New York Central, and United Aircraft, while gains of a point or more were numerous.

Autumn Improvement

While signs of autumn improvement in business continued to appear in corporate and trade news, the fact that the best levels of autumn business should be reached within the next month or two has resulted in an inclination to wait and see how far the betterment goes.

Freight car loadings for the week ended last Saturday, to be reported at the end of this week, on the basis of individual reports now available, will reflect the Labor Day holiday with a substantial reduction from the previous week, but may make fully as good a comparison with last year.

New York Central loadings in the week ended Sept. 10 were off 27.6 per cent from last year, which was a little better comparison than the reduction of 28.4 per cent from 1931, shown in the week ended Sept. 3.

Sears Roebuck reported sales for the four-week period ended Sept. 10 at a dollar volume 21.6 per cent under last year, while for the whole period of Jan. 2 to Sept. 10, the recession from 1931 was 21.9 per cent.

Some brokers mentioned the return of the soldier bonus controversy to the headlines as a factor making for fresh uncertainty. Also, the position of the von Papen Government in Germany has taken attention back to the situation in central Europe. Drastic measures being taken by the German Government to restore prosperity are being watched closely by international banking quarters.

A very slight improvement in the Reich's balance of trade was reported for August, but it resulted entirely from the curtailment of imports. August imports of 332,000,000 marks were 96,000,000 less than exports, while in July, imports of 366,000,000 marks were 66,000,000 under the exports of that month.

Bonds Irregular

While there were some signs of resistance in the bond market today, the list, as a whole, displayed an extremely irregular trend.

Most of the speculative railroads were again subjected to moderate pressure after moving a trifle higher at the opening. Announcement of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Company that interest on the adjustment 5s would not be forthcoming on Oct. 1 was entirely expected, as no payments on this issue have been made in around two years.

There were some scattering reports of mild betterment in railway passenger traffic, notably in that of the New York Central. Steel production was said to have advanced slightly, and forecasts of further increase in electric power output were heard.

Trading was relatively quiet, but there was heavy turnover in the St. Paul 5s, which dropped more than a point. Other carrier soft spots included Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Nickel Plate 6s and Southern Railway 4s. Issues of Erie, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Chesapeake & Ohio improved at one time.

The principal utilities were rather easy, although their declines were generally held under a point. Bonds of International Telephone & Telegraph were again heavy. The industrials were mixed. Weakness was shown by U. S. Rubber 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Chile Copper 5s.

The foreign section was rather dull. Some of the Germans were inclined to firm, and French 7½s and Italian 7s improved. Japanese issues sagged. The United States Government group was quiet and fairly steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 15—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Sept. 15, '32	Sept. 8, '32
Circulation	£362,284,000	£365,122,000
Public deposits	12,932,000	7,618,000
Private deposits	122,983,000	124,802,000
Bankers accounts	89,827,000	91,506,000
Other accounts	33,156,000	33,296,000
Gov't securities	70,863,000	69,933,000
Other securities	30,353,000	30,884,000
Disc and adv	12,052,000	12,273,000
Securities	18,300,000	18,611,000
Reserves	52,936,000	49,835,000
Prop res to liab	38.9%	37.6%
Bullion	140,221,000	139,957,000
Bank rate	2%	2%

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 15—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept. 9	Sept. 2
Gold	82,400,000	82,230,000
Sight bal abroad	3,979,000	3,323,000
Neg bills bo't abroad	1,820,000	1,820,000
Com bills, France	3,668,000	2,725,000
Adv against secur	2,804,000	2,844,000
Neg bonds of st	6,620,000	6,620,000
Circulation	80,680,000	81,383,000
Tot cred cur accts	27,093,000	25,370,000
Treasury	935,000	759,000
Sinking fund	3,039,000	3,119,000
Private	22,876,000	21,262,000
Tot sight liab	107,774,000	106,753,000
Ratio	76.46%	77.03%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

CRUDE RUBBER USE LOWER

Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States for August totaled 22,373 long tons, compared with 28,272 in July, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported. Imports of crude in August amounted to 34,219 long tons, an increase of 10.1 per cent above July and a decrease of 10.8 per cent from August, 1931. The association estimates total domestic crude stocks on hand Aug. 31 at 357,342 long tons, which compares with July 31 stocks of 345,927 tons.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 15	Last Sept. 14
3	⅜	..	Abitibi&Pow & P	500	1⅛	⅜	1⅛	1⅛
9¼	1⅛	..	Abitibi pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
72½	22	..	Adams Express	1900	43	41¾	41¾	41¾
36⅜	12	2	Adams Exp pf	10	72	69	69	69
4½	1¼	..	Adams Millis	1100	18	17	17	17¾
16½	4¼	1.60	Advance Rumely	400	3	3	3	3¼
63½	30⅝	4½	Affiliated Prod	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
3½	⅝	..	Air Reduction	4100	85	82¼	85	85
16⅜	7¾	.50	Airway Elec App	200	2	2	2	2¼
35	8	..	Alaska-Juneau	2800	10	9	10	10
15	5¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
87¾	42½	..	Alleghany Steel	130*	14½	14½	14½	14½
119	96½	7	Allied Chem	500	145	143	143	143
63½	44½	7	Allied Chem pf	21100	75⅜	71	74⅜	73
3½	¼	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
20½	12	2	Amal Leather	200	14	13½	13½	13½
15⅜	5	..	Amerada	100	20¼	20	20	20¼
22½	6	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	29¾	29	29	29
17⅜	6½	.80	Am Bank Note	400	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F	100	13	13	13	14¼
73½	29⅝	5	Am Brake S&F pf	100	75¼	75	75	75
129	93½	7	Am Can	19100	52½	49½	52	50⅜
16	3½	..	Am Can pf	100	121½	121½	121½	121½
50	16	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	10⅜	8¾	10½	9¾
26	7	..	Am Car & F pf	100	29½	25	29½	25½
37⅜	16	31	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	15
20¾	11	..	Am Chicle	100	33	32½	32½	32½
15⅝	2¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2300	24⅞	23	24⅛	24⅛
15	2	..	Am European	100	4	4	4	4
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow	4500	10⅜	9½	10⅜	10⅜
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	15¼	14	14	14
21½	2¾	..	Am & For Pow 7	1200	17¼	15	17¼	17¼
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	11	10	10⅝	11
6	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5	5
26	21⅜	2	Am Hide & L pf	400	4	3¾	4	4
12	2¼	..	Am Ice	400	17	16¾	17	18
15½	3⅜	..	Am International	700	9	8⅝	9	9
46⅝	19	7	Am Locomotive	1100	8¾	7¼	8	8
9¼	1½	..	Am Loco pf	900	9½	8½	9½	8⅞
13½	6½	..	Am Metal	700	32	30	32	32½
33	14	1½	Am Metal 6%	80	23¼	21¼	21¼	24
17⅛	3	..	Am News	100	23	23	23	23
58	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	7000	11⅞	10¼	11⅞	11⅞
11½	3¾	..	Am P&L 6% pf	400	40¼	39	40¼	42
18½	3	..	Am Radiator	5400	9¾	8½	9	8½
29¼	13⅞	3	Am SmeltingMill	1700	13	10	11	10½
27½	5½	..	Am Safety Razor	100	21	21	21	22
55	15	..	Am Smelt & R 2pf	3700	18¼	16½	18	16½
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	42	41	42	39½
14½	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	53½	51¼	52½	52½
32	8	..	Am Stores	200	10¼	9	9¾	8½
14½	3	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	1300	27½	25½	27	27
25	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	32000	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	100	17	13	13	13
35½	10	2	Am Wat W&E	1100	25¼	23	23	23
75	26	6	Am Wat pf 6	4600	24⅜	22	24	24
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	1100	65	65	65	65
97⅛	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	400	22	21½	22	22
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
65¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	31⅜	29¾	31⅜	30⅞
14⅞	3	..	Anaconda Cop	200	4	3⅞	4	4
17½	5¼	1.20	Anaconda Wire	7700	12⅜	10⅜	12⅜	10⅝
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap	1300	11	8	8	8¼
61	24	7	Anchor Cap pf	100	70	67	67	67
2½	⅜	..	Armour Del pf	400	45	44	45	45
10⅜	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1500	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
15¼	3½	..	Armour Ill B	1100	2⅜	1¾	1¾	1⅞
3⅝	1	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	10¼	10	10	11½
27⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
75	15¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
35	15½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	7¾	6⅞	7¼	7½
16½	6½	.50	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	30	30	30	30
94	17⅞	..	Asso Oil	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
86	35	5	Atchison T&SF	7900	51⅞	48½	51⅜	44
44	9¾	..	Atchison pf	1100	65¾	65	65¼	66½
12	3⅜	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	26	23	26	21
25½	7½	..	Atl Refining	6400	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	17¼
151¾	28¾	4†	Atlas Powder	400	12½	5	5½	12¼
7	½	..	Auburn Auto	15100	53	47¾	52	49½
			Aviation Corp Del	1400	5½	5	5⅜	5⅜
			—B—					
11⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	4000	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	7¼
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	25	20⅜	22½	25
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	3200	19	14⅜	16	16¾
55½	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	25¾	25½	25¾	27
6⅞	½	½	Barker Bros	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45½	16½	..	Barnsdall A	2400	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
8¾	2⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	17⅞	17¼	17¼	18
62⅝	17⅜	..	Belding Hem	1200	6½	6	6½	6½
78¾	41½	..	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	58	58	58	57¾
24⅞	5¼	..	Bendix Aviation	6100	11⅞	10¼	11⅝	10¾
24⅝	7¼	..	Best & Co	1600	12	11⅜	12	11⅜
74	16½	..	Bethlehem Steel	7400	22⅜	18¾	22⅜	20⅛
17½	4⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	42¾	40¼	40¼	41⅛
43	20	2	Bohn Alum & Br	400	4	3¾	4	4
13½	3⅞	..	Borden	400	12½	11	12½	12½
9¾	4	..	Borg Warner	3500	29¼	27⅜	29½	28
11¾	2⅞	..	Boston & Maine	1500	10½	9½	10⅛	10
50¼	11⅛	..	Briggs Mfg	100	9	9	9	
78¾	31½	6	Brooklyn Man T	1700	6	5¼	6	5¾
10½	2⅝	..	Brooklyn M T pf	1300	22¼	20½	22¼	22¼
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Queens	400	60	59	59	59½
10⅞	7½	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
2¾	⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	79	79	79	77
4½	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	100	7	7	7	8⅜
8	2½	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	1½	..	Bullard	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	3
13½	6½	.80	Burns2Bros pf	100	5	5	5	5½
21¾	3½	..	Burroughs Add	20	6	6	6	6
65	7¼	7	Bush Terminal	1300	10	9½	9½	9½
85	12¼	7	Bush Term deb	100	6	6	6	6
2	½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	18	17	17	18½
5⅞	1⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	70	46	45	45	49
24½	1	..	Butterick	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
			Byers	1800	17	3½	3½	4¼
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1000	13¾	11	13¾	14½
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	¾	¾	¾	⅞
9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1000	5	5	5	5
7¾	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2500	12	11¾	12	11⅞
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	2500	43	43¼	43¼	43¼
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	45000	16⅞	15	16½	15¾
23½	10⅝	1	Cannon Mills	1000	19½	19½	19½	19½
9½	2⅜	..	Capital Admin	1000	6⅝	6	6⅛	6¾
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	50000	47¾	52	46¼	46
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	500	43	43	43	43
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	40	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	9500	10¼	9	9	9½
15	3½	..	Century Ribbon	8700	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
3⅜	1	..	Cerro de Pasco	2300	4	3⅞	4	4
30	11½	..	Certain-Teed	14000	9½	8¾	9½	8¾
20⅜	4⅜	2	Checker Cab Mfg	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
31½	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	4300	25½	25⅜	25½	26⅜
3¼	1¼	..	Chess & Ohio	8700	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
53⅛	14	..	Chi & E Ill	25000	21⅜	19¼	21¼	20⅛
15½	5½	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2	2	2	2
6⅛	2	..	Chi & Gt W pf	21800	3¼	3	3	3
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	3300	10¼	10	10	10¼
14½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5500	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
31	2½	..	Chi & N'western	4100	4¼	3¾	4	4
6¾	1	..	Chi & N'west pf	5500	8½	7½	8½	8
12	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	15	15	15	15
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	4000	5	4⅛	5	13
24½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	10	9½	9½	10¼
37⅛	4¼	..	Chi R&P 6%	20000	7½	6¾	7½	7
7⅝	1	..	Chi R&P 7%	2000	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10⅛
12½	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	200	12½	12	12½	12⅝
8	1⅛	..	Chickasha Cot O	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21	5	..	Childs Company	100	10	10	10	
28½	11½	2	Chrysler	1800	7	5¾	7	11
66	50	6½	City Ice & Fuel	54000	16¼	14½	16	16¼
21⅜	11¼	..	City Ice & F pf	2700	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
31½	11	..	City Stores	10	55	55	55	55
10⅞	2¾	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	1	1	1	1
47⅜	27⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	8700	15	14½	14¾	14¾
30	8	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2500	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
20⅞	4¼	..	Colo & So 1pf		9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
79⅞	40	1a	Columbia Gas	20	20	20	20	21
41⅜	13½	6	Columbia Gpf A	28000	16½	14½	16¼	14½
14⅞	4¼	2	Columbian Carb	700	76½	76½	76½	76½
11	3⅞	..	Columbia Pict vtc	19000	30⅛	27	29¾	29
28	11⅜	.50	Comm Credit	4500	10	9½	9½	9
27⅞	10⅞	3	Comm Cred A	10000	6¼	5¾	6¼	
13¼	3⅛	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	24	24	24	24
5⅛	1⅝	.30	Comm Solvents	8900	21	21	21	21
68½	27½	6	Comwlth & So	6000	10⅝	10	10⅝	21
12	6½	1	Comwlth&S 6pf	16000	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
5¾	1	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	55	55	55	60
11⅜	2¾	..	Consol Film Ind	9300	10¼	10	10	10¼
69¾	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	4600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	3
95⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas	6300	67⅜	63⅜	67⅜	63⅜
107⅜	49¼	1	Consol Gas pf	11000	57⅞	55⅜	57½	55½
9	4	..	*Consol Laundries	600	95	95	95	95
13⅜	4	..	Consol Oil	500	6	6	6	6
101	29	8	Consol Textile	3100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8	2⅞	..	Consol Oil pf	600	7⅜	6¾	6¾	6¾
43	20	2	Cont Baking A	400	91	91	91	91
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking B	500	5¾	5½	5½	6
34⅛	17⅜	2	Cont Baking pf	400	1	1	1	1
8¼	2	..	Cont Can	400	39½	39⅛	39½	40
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	46	30¾	29¾	30⅛	31
2	⅝	..	Cont Insurance	1500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9¼	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	12000	17	16	16	17¼
30¾	24¾	3	Cont Oil	12000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7	1¼	..	Corn Products	8600	7	6⅞	7	6¾
63¼	21¼	..	Coty	21000	47	45⅛	46¼	45½
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crosley Radio	9000	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
3	⅛	..	Crown Cork & S	200	4½	4½	4½	5
23¼	6	..	Crown Zellerbach	8700	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜
29⅞	15	..	Cruesible Steel	600	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
20	4	6	Crucible Steel pf	1000	13¼	13	13	
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuba Ry pf	4500	28	23⅜	25	23½
31	7	6	Cuban Am Sug	20	16	15	15	
86	47	7	Curtis Publishing	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	1	..	Curtis Pub pf	36000	18	17	18	17½
43¼	17½	..	Curtiss-Wright	11000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3
12	3½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9700	3	2¾	3	3
			Cutler Hammer	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
			—D—					
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	9	9	9	9
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	74	73	74	74
15	8½	..	Del Lack & W	4700	30¾	28½	29¾	28
9	½	..	Denver R G pf	1500	5	4	5	5
15½	7	6	Detroit Edison	4100	89	88¾	88¾	88¾
19½	12	1	Devoe & Rey A	1200	16	16	16	16
25	20½	1½	Diamond Match	800	16¾	16	16¾	16
11⅝	7½	1.20	Diamond M pf	600	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
18½	11¼	1.50	Dome Mines	4700	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
14⅝	5	.15	Dominion Stores	8700	13⅜	14¾	14¾	14¾
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	23000	18½	15¼	16½	15½
				40000	37⅝	36⅛	37⅝	34½
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	20000	54	49¾	53	49¾
9⅞	3	..	Edison Axle & Sp	11400	6½	6	6½	6½
2	½	..	Elkingon Schild	21300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	28000	19¼	17½	19¼	19
14	3⅜	..	Elec Bond	600	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	13000	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & Lt	41200	10¼	9⅛	10¼	9⅛
55½	43½	3	Elec Pow & L pf	700	38½	38½	38½	33⅛
33¼	16	3	Elec Sto Battery	8000	31	30	31	32⅜
36⅛	16	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	12000	24	23	23⅜	23
25	4	3	Endicott Johnson	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
101¾	25	1	Engineers Pub S	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
28	11⅜	6	Engineers PS 6pf	800	10½	10	10	
18⅞	2⅜	..	Erie RR	800	42	42	42	11
7¼	2	..	Erie RR 1pf	1200	7	6¼	6¼	7
2¼	2	2b	Eureka Vacuum	2800	9¼	8½	9¾	9½
		..	Evans Products	600	5	5	5	
				400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
			—F—					
47⅜	15	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	20
22	9¼	1½†	Fed Lt & Trac	100	12	12	12	
60	30	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	20	58½	58½	58½	60
18⅜	3	1.20	Fed Water Serv	1000	5⅜	4¼	5⅜	5⅜
27¾	6	1	Fidelity Phe F In	300	16¾	15½	15½	17½
18⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	13	13	13	13
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	500	49¼	48½	49¼	48¼
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	100	1¼	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	320	1¼	⅞	⅞	⅞
15¾	3	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	120	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Foster-Wheeler	3000	11¼	9½	11	9½
5⅞	1	..	Fourth Nat Inv	800	18	17¾	17¾	17¼
26⅜	10	2	Fox Film A	3000	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
24	2½	..	Freeport Texas	8600	23½	21½	23½	23½
			Fuller pr pf	140	35	25	25	25¼
			—G—					
1⅞	⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	50	12½	12½	13½	

1932 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 15	Last Sept. 14
4⅜	⅛	..						
35¾	9½	..						
15⅛	8½	.40						
19¾	10½	.60						
105¾	90	8						
5	⅛	..						
11⅛	10½	..						
25⅝	3⅛	..						
26⅛	8¼	.40						
11⅝	10⅝	.60						
40½	19⅜	2						
4	3	6						
46⅜	28	3						
96	76	3						
24⅜	7⅝	3						
28⅝	6⅛	1						
21¼	2¼	..						
16⅜	8	..						
27	8	..						
24½	10⅜	1						
76	35	7						
33¼	7	..						
29¾	5½	..						
69½	19¾	7						
30¾	7¼	..						
30¼	14½	1						
25	5½	2						
30¼	12¼	5						
12	3½	..						
247⅞	73½	..						
1	⅛	..						
9	2	..						
15½	3	..						
21	2½	..						
			—H—					
23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	20	20	20	
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1000	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
70	32	7	Hamilton Watch	10	51½	51½	51½	
3	¼	..	Hanna (MA) pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29⅛	13¾	1.50	Hayes Body	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
12½	7¼	..	Hercules Powder	400	26½	26	26	26

TWO BILLIONS FLOW THROUGH U. S. TREASURY

Today's Debt Payments and Tax Collections—Few Delayed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—More than $2,000,000,000 flowed through the Treasury today as the Government carried out its autumn financing, debt payments and tax collections.

These huge operations were accomplished as the midnight deadline neared for formal notification from foreign debtors desiring postponement of December payments.

Only three of the nations—Estonia, Latvia and Poland—had taken advantage of the 90-day clause in the war debt agreements. They postponed an aggregate payment of $1,252,000.

This same clause extends to all principal payments due from foreign nations three months from now. But it has not been exercised by the other debtors. Great Britain owes the largest sum of $30,000,000, and all other countries $3,084,485.

Only payments on principal were postponable today. The same debtor nations owe $92,849,936 in interest also due Dec. 15. Postponements obtained through formal notification extend for two years. Interest charges are 3½ per cent on the deferred payment.

The Treasury's financial operations today included borrowing $1,-285,000,000 on five-year notes and one-year certificates of indebtedness; paying $50,000,000 interest on the public debt; retiring $712,500,000 in maturing certificates and receiving from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 in third-quarter income tax payments.

The financing transaction will add approximately $400,000,000 to the $20,067,179,521 public debt. Cash thus obtained will be available for needs of the Reconstruction Corporation and other federal agencies.

This includes the $100,000,000 outlay on public buildings authorized in the Relief Act. Additional projects totaling $20,810,000 were designated by the Treasury yesterday for participation in this fund, making an aggregate of $74,508,000 of public building construction specified within the last week for speeding up under the relief law.

New cash demands by the Reconstruction Corporation also were foreseen as this agency pushed its farm-aid program yesterday by naming officials for seven of the 10 regional agricultural credit corporations to be organized.

This quarter's income tax receipts are not expected by Treasury officials to make any great impression on the federal deficit. It amounts to more than $448,000,000 for the two and one-half months of the 1933 fiscal year.

In this period, the Government has collected $248,000,000 and spent $697,000,000. So far the billion-dollar tax law has increased miscellaneous revenue collections by $23,000,000 over last year's figures.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch....	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper....	2	2	2
Bar silver....	27⅝c	28⅛c	27⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months.	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months ...	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months ...	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼
6 months ...	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money ...	3⅛%	3⅛%	3½%
Short bills ...	⅝@ ⅞	⅝@ ⅞	4¼
3 mos bills ...	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	4⅛@4⅜
Bar gold	118s 6d	118s 3d	84s 10½d
Bar silver	17⅞d	17⅝d	13d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia ..	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.47½	$3.48¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.47⅝	3.48½	4.8665
France—franc	.0391½	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1386	139
Italy—lira	.0513½	.0513¼	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2381	.2380	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone ..	.1805	.1808	.268
Finland—finm'rk ..	.0155	.0156	.0252
Greece—dr'chma ..	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin ..	.4014	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone ..	.1750	.1755	.268
Poland—zloty ...	.1130	.1130	.1123
Port'gal—escudo .	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu ..	.0800	.0800	.5960
Spain—peseta ...	.0805	.0805	.193
Sweden—krona ..	.1785	.1788	.268
Switz'lnd—franc .	.1931	.1931	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar .	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.2375	.2362½	*
Shanghai—tael ..	.3100	.3082	*
India—rupee	.2630	.2640	.3650
Japan—yen	.2375	.2325	.4984
Java—florin	.4000	.4500	.4020
Phil'lslnds—peso .	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol ..	.4175	.4075	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ..	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis ..	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso ..	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.40
Uruguay—peso ...	.4780	.4785	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ..	.9037½	.9025	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS OFF

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 15—Youngstown district steel plant operations at midweek sagged to 18 per cent of capacity, compared with 21 per cent at the week's start, although a rebound is likely within a few days. Republic Steel Corporation halted melting at two open-hearth furnaces in its Youngstown plant, but is holding units in readiness for an early resumption.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	36	36
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	29	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	26	24¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17	15½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	40	40
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37	35¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77⅝	77⅝
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73½	73
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94	93¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104½	104½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¾	101¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¼	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92½	91½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40½	40½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77	77
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	70⅝
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	70	70
Atch T&SF 4s '95	91¾	91½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	91½
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s	74	74
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	88½	77
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	65	65
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82⅞	82⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	58	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	61¾	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	37	35½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47	46
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73	73
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	48	46
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	52	50½
Beech Cr RR 4s neg	81	81
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¼	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105⅛	105⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84½	84½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71½	71½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	15½	14
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¾	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84⅞	84
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	51	51
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102	102
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99½	99½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	57	55½
Bush Term con 5s '55	55	55
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	71	70
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	71	70
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	103½	103½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87¾	87⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	87⅝	87⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	87½	87⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	89⅛	89
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	93⅜	93⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93⅛	92¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93⅛	92⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	102¾	102⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	102½	102¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	70½	69
Can Pacific 4½s '46	84	84
Can Pacific 5s '44	90⅝	90⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	85¼	85
Can South 5s A '62	88½	88½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	25	25
Cen of Ga 5s Jan 1st 5s '51	72	70
Cen Pacific 5s '60	69	66
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	41	41
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	95	95
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	87	87
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	59½	58
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¼	93¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90¼	90
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93⅝	93⅝
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15¼	14
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	49½	48
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	28½	28½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64	63⅞
Chicago M&StP 4s	67½	67½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¾	8¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	29	27½
Chicago & Nw 3½s 2037 C	29	29
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	52	52
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	31½	31
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	23	21½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	66	65
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	37	35
Chicago & Nw 4¾	70	70
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88	67½	67
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	39¾	38
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	32	32
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	22	20
Chicago TerH & SE in 5s '60	41¼	40½
Chicago Un Cta 5s '44	98⅞	98½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110⅛	110
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	69⅝	69½
Childs Co 5s '43	36	35¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	93¼	93
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98⅝	98½
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	67	67
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	74¾	74¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81½	81½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	49¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	60½	60
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	84½	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85½	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	84
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Con Gas 5s '57	99⅝	99⅝
Con Gas 4½s '51	95⅜	95⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	104⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	104¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	79	79
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	65	65
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	27½	27½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	37¼	37¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85	85
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	84¾	84¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90	90
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47½	47½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	21	19½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	27	26½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅜	95¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85	85
Dul & I Ranfe 5s '37	99	99
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101½	100¾
Ed Ill N Y 5s	111	111
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31¾	30
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	51	51
Erie RR gen 5s '75	31½	29¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	74	74
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	49¼	48
Fla East Coast 5s '74	6½	6½
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97	97
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63	63
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Goodrich 6s '45	54	52¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	84	84
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84	83
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100	99⅝
Great Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102	102
Great Northern 4¼s '61	83	82¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	60¼	60¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	59	59
Great Northern 5s '73 C	38½	38½
Great Northern gen 5½s B 52	71	71
Great Northern 7s '36 A	79½	78½
Hackensak Water Co 4s '52	90½	90½
Hoe & So 6½s '34	20	20
Houston Oil 5½s '40	62	58
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	55	54
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84	83¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101⅞
Ill Central 4s '53	51	50⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40¼	38⅜
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42½	41
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44¼	42
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81	81
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	45
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42½	42
Inter Match $s cv rcts '41	8¾	8½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9	8½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46	45½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	16	15⅞
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	59⅞	59¾
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	50	50
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	66⅞	65
Int & G No 1st 6s '52	30	30
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	44	43¼
Int Papare rfg 5s A '47	52½	51
Int Paper 6s '55	26	23
Int Rys Cen Ah 5s '72	41⅞	40¼
Int Rys Cen Ah 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35½	34⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	44	41¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	39½	38½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	50⅛	50⅛
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	61¼	61¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99¼	99⅛
Kan City P & L 4½s B	99½	99⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	64½	63½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87⅛
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	43	42
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	65	65
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	130	129
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	75⅞	75
Laclede Gas rfg 6s '34	90	89
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	68	68
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78	77½
L'Autaro 6s '54	7	6
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	83	83
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85½	85⅜
Long Island deb 5s '37	92½	92
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33½	33
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	101
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	24	21¾
Manila Sol 4s '39	54	53¼
Marion Steam S 6s	41½	41
Meade 6s '45 ww	50⅜	50½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85½	85½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96	96
Metro Water 5½s '50	69½	69
Midland of NJ 5s '40	49	48½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¾	94⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	84	84
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	25	25
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49¼	47½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	36	36
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	55	55
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	67½	67
Mo Ill 5s '59	30	29
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	60	59¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73	72½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	19½	17⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	30½	29½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	30¼	29½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	30¼	29
Mo Pac 5s I. '81	30¼	28
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	18	16½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	75½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	57¼	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	90	89½
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	1⅝	1⅝
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '26	1⅝	1⅝
Nat Steel 5s	80	78¾
Newberry 5½s	81	81
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	100
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105	105
N O Pub Ser 5s '52	33½	33½
N O T & M 5½s '54	37½	37½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74¾	74½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73¾	73¾
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	53½	52
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	52	52
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	57	56
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	70	66⅜
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	70½	70½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	70	69
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	22	20½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	24	22½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	41	39
NY Edison 5s C '51	104½	104⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅞	111⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107	106¼
N YNH&H 4½s '67	68½	68⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	85	84½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48¼	46
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	53¾
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	99¾	99¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	97½	97½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¼	102
NY Trap Rock 6s '49	60	59
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	46¾	46⅜
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	69
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5½	5
Norf & W con 4s '96	93⅞	93
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¾	93¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	33¾	33¾
North Am Co 5s '61	86	86
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87⅞	87⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84¼	84¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	71	70
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80	79
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅛	105⅛
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	98¾	98⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80¾	80¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	37	37
Owens Ill Glass 5s	93	93
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	27	26½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	26	23
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	17	17
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	29½	27
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	9½	9
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89½	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65	64½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	81¾	81¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	82½	82½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	76¼	76
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84¼	84
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90⅜	90⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	99¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100¾	100¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	47¾	47¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	56½	56½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	74	73½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87¾	87
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93⅞	93½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	62	62
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	53	53
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	53	62⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33⅜	32
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93¼	93¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	84¼	83¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	78⅞	78⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	58	58
Radio Keith 6s ct p pd	75	75
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83½	83½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	65
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	24	24
Rio G & W col 4s '49	46	45
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	102½	102½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	90	90
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	13⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12¼	12
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	14½	14
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	46	45¾
StP M&M 4½s '33	96¾	96¾
StP M&M con 6s '33	99½	99½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	96¼	96¼
Seabd A L 6s A ct	1¾	1½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42¼	42
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84¼	84¼
Shell Union 5s '47	84¼	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84¼	84
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94½	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	97
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	84½	84½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79⅛	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	54½	54½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	53¼	52
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	53¼	53
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	31½	30½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	76	76
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	35¼	35
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	40⅝	39
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅜	95¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99½	99½
Ter RR Ass StL rfg 4s '53	80	80
Texas Corp 5s '44	91¾	91½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50	50
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50	50
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25¾	25¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	64¼	64¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102¼	102
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	94½
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	80
Union Pacific 5s	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58	55
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	78	77
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	81¾	80⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	35½	33¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	39½	38½
Vanadium 5s '41	50	49
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94½	94
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Wab Det Chl 5s	67	67
Wabash RR 5s B '76	10	10
Walworth 6s '45	29¼	29¼
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30½	30
Warren Bros 6s '41	50	49½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103½	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	60	58
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	97⅜	97⅜
Western Pacific 5s A '46	36½	36¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	68½	68
Western Union 5s '51	65	65
Western Union col 5s '38	84½	84½
Western Union 6½s '36	84½	84¼
Western Union 5s '60	66	66
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	71	71
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	20	20
Westchester Ltg 5s	105	105
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	70	70
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69½	69
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	71	70½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep15	Sep14
3½s '47	101.4	101.2	101.4	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.8	102.6	102.6	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.7	103.5	103.7	103.7
US 3s '55	96.26	96.24	96.25	96.26
US 3¼s '46	98.6	98.3	98.3	98.4
US 3¼s'43 Mar	100.22	100.22	100.21	100.18
US 3¼s'43 June	100.22	100.18	100.21	100.21
US 3¼s '47	100.19	100.15	100.15	100.16
US 3¼s '56	102.14	102.10	102.14	102.7
US 4s '54	104.14	104.11	104.14	104.10
US 4¼s '52	108.	108.	108.	107.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	25¼	25¼	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46½	46½
Alpine Mn Stl 7s '55	49¾	49	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46½	46
Anntioquia 2nd 7s '57	12⅜	12⅜	Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	56	55¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	13¼	13¼	Germ Con Bank 5½s '58 rcts	36¼	35½
Antioquia 7s D '45	12	12	Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	49¾	40¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41	41	Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Jupn '59	46½	46¼	Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	46	45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	47	47	Greek 6s '68	22½	22½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	47	47	Hamburg 6s '46	41¾	41¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	47	47	Hansa 6s '39 ww	35½	35½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	47	47	Italian Pub Util 7s '52	80⅞	80⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47	46½	Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅞	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47	46½	Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53	52¾
Australia 4½s '56	73	72⅝	Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62⅞	62½
Australia 5s '55	79¼	78⅜	Karstadt 6s '43	25½	24⅞
Australia 5s '57	79½	78½	Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	21¼	21
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	79	79	Lombard El 7s '52 ww	76⅞	76¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	90	Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99	97⅝	Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '58	99¾	99¾	Mex 4s small A '04	3	3
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105¼	104⅞	Milan (City) 6½s '52	75½	75½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	105	Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10½	10½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	49	49	Montevideo (City

VETERANS HAVE MOST SUCCESS

U. S. Amateur Golf Championship Reaches the Quarterfinal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15—In marked contrast with the results of the qualifying rounds of the United States Golf Association amateur championship tournament which is being played on the Five Farms course of the Baltimore Country Club, when the younger generation of golfers had the better of the "old guard," match play, of which two rounds were completed yesterday, found the "old guard" coming into its own, and, as a result, the quarterfinal round which is being played at 36 holes today finds that five of the eight players might be classed as veterans and the other three as newcomers.

Three of the winners of yesterday's 18-hole matches have held the amateur championship at least once and two of them twice. Francis deS. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., winner of the amateur championship in 1914 and 1931 and winner of the open in 1913, and Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, winner of the amateur in 1916 and 1920 and winner of the open in 1916, are the two who have held the title twice, while Jesse P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, amateur champion in 1921, is the other former titleholder to reach the quarterfinal.

Only one of the college undergraduates who did so well in the qualifying round was able to survive the 18-hole matches of yesterday and he was John N. Fischer of the University of Michigan, winner of the qualifying-round gold medal. In his first match yesterday he defeated W. Lawson Little Jr., Stanford University undergraduate, 4 and 2 and then eliminated Robert Grant of Weathersfield, Conn., in the afternoon, 4 and 3. Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., of New York, was the second member of the young generation of golfers to reach the quarterfinal yesterday. The former Georgetown University star defeated John E. Parker Jr., captain of the Yale varsity golf team, in the first round, 6 and 4 and then defeated Charles R. Yates of Georgia School of Technology, in the afternoon, 2 and 1.

The greatest exhibition of golf turned in yesterday was from the clubs of champion Ouimet who had the remarkable card of 30 for the first nine holes of his morning match with George J. Voigt. Never before in the history of the championship has a player exhibited such perfect golf and the card of 30 betters the best previous mark of 31 made by Jerome D. Travers and Bobby Jones. Playing such golf it is no wonder that Ouimet should defeat Voigt 6 and 5, even though the loser turned in a card of 34 for the first nine which would have been good enough to win almost any match. Ouimet was harder pressed in his afternoon match with Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Yale senior, the champion winning at the home hole when he made a brilliant 26-foot putt.

The greatest surprise of the first two rounds of match play was furnished by William O. Blaney of the Brae Burn Country Club. The former Williams College athlete reached the quarterfinal round by defeating Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, in the second round in 22 holes. Moreland was a member of the United States Walker Cup team and winner of the recent western amateur championship title, and was generally expected to defeat the former New England amateur champion, but Blaney was playing his best game yesterday. Blaney started out as if he were going to run away with the match, having a three-hole advantage to the seventh; but he lost this advantage. The first three extra holes were halved, but Moreland missed an 18-inch putt for a par 3 at the fourth, which Blaney took at par.

H. Chandler Egan of Del Monte, Calif., the real veteran of the tournament, was eliminated in the first round by John Goodman of Omaha, Neb., the player who eliminated Bobby Jones in the championship at Pebble Beach, Calif., in 1929, 3 and 2. Turning in a medal card of 37 against 39 for the amateur champion of 1904 and 1905, Goodman turned for home 2 up. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Milton P. Warner, New Haven, Conn., defeated Gene Vinson, Meridian, Miss., 4 and 3.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated Perry E. Hall, Philadelphia, 2 up.

Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, defeated Edward R. Held, St. Louis, 2 and 1.

William C. Chapin, Rochester, N. Y., defeated E. A. McClure, Shreveport, La., 1 up (19 holes).

William O. Blaney, Boston, defeated Francis H. I. Brown, Honolulu, 2 and 1.

Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, defeated R. Emmett Spicer Jr., Memphis, Tenn., 4 and 3.

A. J. Westland, Chicago, defeated John E. Lehman, Chicago, 7 and 6.

C. Ross Somerville, Canada, defeated John J. Brawner Jr., Washington, D. C. 5 and 3.

John N. Fischer, Cincinnati, Ohio, defeated W. Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco, Calif., 4 and 2.

Robert Grant, Wethersfield, Conn., defeated Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass., 7 and 6.

Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y., defeated Chris Brinke, Newton Square, Penna., 1 up.

Francis deS. Ouimet, Boston, defeated George J. Voigt, New York, 6 and 5.

Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., New York, defeated John E. Parker Jr., West Orange, N. J., 6 and 4.

Charles R. Yates, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Eric A. McRuvie, Scotland, 3 and 2.

John Goodman, Omaha, Neb., defeated H. Chandler Egan, Del Monte, Calif., 3 and 2.

Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, defeated John Robbins, Portland, Ore., 6 and 4.

SECOND ROUND

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated Milton P. Warner, New Haven, Conn., 5 and 4.

Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, defeated William C. Chapin, Rochester, N. Y., 4 and 3.

William O. Blaney, Boston, defeated Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, 1 up (22 holes).

C. Ross Somerville, Canada, defeated A. J. Westland, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Francis deS. Ouimet, Boston, defeated Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y., 1 up.

John N. Fischer, Cincinnati, defeated Robert Grant, Wethersfield, Conn., 4 and 3.

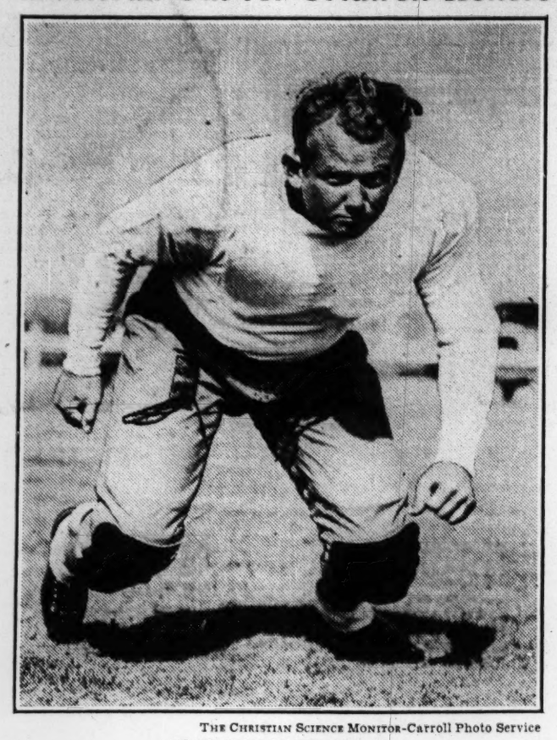
Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., New York, defeated Charles R. Yates, Atlanta, 2 and 1.

John Goodman, Omaha, Neb., defeated Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, 2 and 1.

U. S. GIRL GOLFER LOSES

STOKE POGES, Eng., Sept. 15 (AP)—Grace Amory of the Deepdale Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I., was defeated today, 2 and 1, in the third round of the girls' British golf championship by Jessie Anderson of the Crairie Hill Golf Club, Perth, Scot.

A Veteran Out for Gridiron Honors



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Carroll Photo Service

HOUGHTON NORFLEET '33

University of California at Los Angeles Football Team.

Eastcott Beats Templeton, 9 to 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 15—The Eastcott team of veterans, playing very well studied polo, scored over the United States open polo champions, the Templeton team, to enter the final round of the handicap division of the fall tournaments of the United States Polo Association, yesterday, for the Waterbury Memorial Cups, on International Field, Meadow Brook, and will encounter the Sands Point four on Saturday in the final round. The winners were in receipt of an allowance of six goals, and utilized this so well that Templeton did not score its sixth goal until near the end of the seventh chukker, when the father of the Hopping polo family, Earle W. Hopping, had already placed his team sufficiently ahead to win the game, 9 to 7.

Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, the leader of the Templeton team, played fine polo, but his nephew, Michael G. Phipps, at No. 1, was far below his form in accuracy of shooting, and missed many easy goals, which might have changed the aspect of the game. Another feature of the game was the play of Thomas Ewing Jr., at back, for Eastcott, which also stopped several fine attempts at goal by the Templeton players. Ewing had gone in as a substitute in the previous game, and with his handicap of only two goals, helped to increase the advantage of Eastcott.

Not until the third chukker was Templeton able to break through the studied defense of the elder Hopping and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., and a goal by the former increased the Eastcott total during the first half, so that the score stood 7 to 3 at half time.

Templeton drew up to five in the fifth chukker, the best period for the team, but the sixth went scoreless when Phipps missed several easy chances by careless shots when close to the goal. He managed to score the goal to offset the handicap in the seventh on a pass from Winston Guest, but the elder Hopping had meantime added another to the Eastcott total, with a powerful wallop in the ealier part of the chukker. Winston Guest added another early in the final chukker, but with 3½ minutes left to play, Ewing scored for Eastcott, and though each team had a free shot on a foul, neither could score, and the game ended as Guest made another vigorous dash toward the Eastcott goal. The summary:

WATERBURY MEMORIAL CUPS—Semifinal Round

Pos.	EASTCOTT	TEMPLETON
No. 1	Earle W. Hopping	Michael G. Phipps
2	Earle A. S. Hopping	F. W. C. Guest
3	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	S. B. Iglehart
Back	Thos. Ewing Jr.	Raymond R. Guest

Score—Eastcott 9, Templeton 7. Goals—E. W. Hopping 2, Ewing, by handicap, 6, for Eastcott; Winston Guest 4, Phipps 2, Iglehart, for Templeton. Referee—F. Skiddy Von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and J. C. Rathborne. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SMALL ENTRY LIST

TORONTO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The smallest entry list in many years, only 44 players, filed for the Canadian ladies' open golf championship starting at Montreal, Sept. 19. Post entries will be accepted, however, and additions to the original list are expected. The title hunt will get under way at the Kanawaki Golf Club course with an 18-hole qualifying round Monday, the top 32 entering match play Tuesday. The final will be played Saturday. Maureen Orcutt, defending champion, heads an entry list of six United States players. The others are: Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.; Beatrice Gottlieb, Great Neck, L. I.; Mrs. A. E. Giles, Great Neck; Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., and Miss C. M. Main, Malone, N. Y. Margery Kirkham of Forest Hills Golf Club, Montreal, runnerup last year, heads the Canadian entrants.

MICHIGAN WINS AND LOSES

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Waseda University today avenged yesterday's defeat at the hands of the University of Michigan baseball team by defeating the touring American squad 9 to 5, pounding four Michigan pitchers for eight hits. Rain halted the game after eight innings. Michigan made only eight hits yesterday to 11 for Waseda, but made them count for a 5-to-3 victory. Patchin went the route for the Michigan nine, while Waseda used three pitchers, Fukuda, Sasaki and Ohshita. Diffley caught for the visitors and Miura for Waseda. The losers were marked with one misplay, while Michigan made three.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	97	73	.571
Hollywood	94	76	.553
Sacramento	89	81	.524
Los Angeles	89	81	.524
San Francisco	88	80	.524
Seattle	82	85	.491
Oakland	74	94	.440
Missions	63	106	.373

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Seattle 3, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 8, Portland 4.
Hollywood 6, Sacramento 4.
Missions 4, Oakland 3.

TWO ABANDON SWIM

CAPE GRIS NEZ, France, Sept. 15 (AP)—A German girl, Lae Koch and a Dutch miss, F. Brouwer, both abandoned attempts to swim the English Channel today after they had covered a distance of about 10 miles. Both said they were unable to continue because of thirst. The girls started out at the same time last night

DOUGLAS LEADS IN SENIOR PLAY

Posts Score of 148 for Second Group of Golfers to Shoot At

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 15—Findlay S. Douglas of the Apawamis Club, United States champion in 1898, still led the field at the end of the first half of the national senior golf championship, and unless the second group produces a golfer able to make a better score than 148, will be the senior champion for 1932. Playing over his home links, he duplicated his score of Tuesday in the second 18 holes yesterday, with another 74, two over par for the course. Frank C. Newton of the Round Hill Club, Greenwich, who was one stroke behind him after the first round, took second place, but a score of 78 yesterday gave him a total of 153. Third place went to Raleigh W. Lee of Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, winner of the western senior championship, with a total of 156, composed of two rounds of 78 each.

The Rev. William V. Leete of Race Brook Country Club, Orange, Conn., led the elder group of players of 75 or over, with a 36-hole total of 190, as Robert Collier of the Dunwoodie Golf Club, Yonkers, the first day Class A leader, withdrew, while the eldest of all the players, Nathaniel Vickers of Queens Valley Golf Club, Forest Hills, finished with 211.

The gross scorers in the other classes were Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis, with 185 in Class B, 70 to 74 years; W. H. Nevins, Longmeadow, first day leader in Class B, making 188; Frederick Snare, Garden City, captain of the international team, with 159 still topping Class C, 65 to 69; and Dr. A. R. Gardner, Westchester Country Club, also retaining his lead in Class D, with a total of 161.

HARVARD FOOTBALL CANDIDATES REPORT

Ninety-four varsity football candidates reported to Head Coach E. L. "Eddie" Casey at Harvard University this morning for the first practice session of the season. The first cut of the squad was made immediately and 50 men have been retained. Only one of the squad named, James R. Leonard '33, quaterback, failed to report at the opening practice.

The regular squad, under the direction of Capt. Carl H. Hageman Jr. '33 and Coach Casey, was put through light drill, consisting mostly of tossing the ball and line charging. Workouts for the varsity squad will be held daily.

The present squad includes 10 ends, eight tackles, nine guards, four centers and 19 backfield men. Leonard, who is expected to report within a day or two, will fill out the squad to 50 men.

MISTRAL WINS SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 15—William J. McHugh's Mistral, by finishing sixth in the third and final race for the Atlantic Class yachting championship won the series. McHugh placed second in the first race and won the second as a representative of the Norwalk Yacht Club where the race will be held next year. The Ghost, C. E. Trowbridge, owner, of the Warwick Country Club on Narragansett Bay, won the third race held yesterday by 37 seconds over J. R. Sheldon's Tern of the Saunderstown Yacht Club on Narragansett Bay. The races this year were held off the Larchmont Yacht Club.

MAROONS START REBUILDING

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 15 (By Canadian Press)—The first step in the rebuilding of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League was taken yesterday with the signing of two Olympic stars, Harold (Hack) Simpson of Winnipegs, 1932 champions, and Hugh Plaxton, of the Varsity Grads, Toronto, 1928 titleholders. The tall westerner played center and defense for the Winnipegs when they won the Olympic championship at Lake Placid last winter. Plaxton was at center for the Varsity Grads when they took Olympic laurels at St. Moritz, in 1928.

U. C. L. A. LOOKS FOR GOOD TEAM

Seventeen Candidates Have Already Won Their Varsity Football Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15—University of California at Los Angeles approaches the 1932 football schedule with perhaps more confidence than it has ever before exhibited. It was not until 1928 that U. C. L. S. was admitted to the Pacific Coast Conference. Among the members are University of Southern California, University of California, and Stanford University, all noted for their prowess on the football field.

It has been such competition that the U. C. L. A. Bruins have had to face during the past four years. At first the Bruins offered very little competition, but last year they showed definite signs of effective play by defeating the strong Saint Mary's team, 12 to 0, reputedly one of the finest in the country. U. C. L. A. and Stanford were deadlocked, 6 to 6, in their 1931 meeting until the final eight seconds of play, when Stanford scored a touchdown by forward pass to win the contest, 12 to 6.

This year U. C. L. A. should show still further improvement, despite the loss of three excellent players. Candidates for positions are numerous, and among them are 17 men who have already won varsity letters. In addition to these veterans, Coach William H. Spaulding has a splendid group from the 1931 freshman team.

Oliver Is Captain

The Bruins will be captained by Homer E. Oliver '33, who will play his third consecutive year at center. Flanking him at the two guard positions will probably be Gordon Jones '33 and Fred M. Haslam '34. Jones is particularly valuable on defense. He has fine judgment of plays and a good sense of timing. Haslam is extremely light to play guard, weighing only 170 pounds, but overcomes this handicap with a terrific burst of speed which is usually aimed in the right direction.

Houghton Norfleet '33 and Thomas A. Rafferty '34, both letter-winners last year, will again fill the tackle positions. Norfleet is perhaps the better of the two, although his average game will not measure up to the caliber of Rafferty's. Norfleet is best in crucial moments. Rafferty is a keen student of the game's fundamentals. He blocks well and tackles both hard and accurately.

Coach Spaulding has his greatest problem in filling the end positions left vacant by graduation. Walter C. Muller '35 and William A. Maxwell '34 stand the best chance of winning the positions, although they will be pressed by Earl B. Hayward '35, Sinclair R. Lott '35, who is exceptionally good at pass receiving, Delbert J. McGue '34, and Walter L. Stickel '34, a letter-winner. Muller is 6ft. 3in. tall and weighs 192 pounds and played a fine game at tackle on last year's freshman squad. Coach Spaulding has moved him to end because he is already well equipped with tackle material. Maxwell played reserve end last fall but did not have much opportunity to show his ability. He is a good pass receiver and can block and tackle well.

Bergdahl for Quarterback

Leonard R. Bergdahl '33 is ready for his third season at quarterback. He will be understudied by Mitchell Frankovich '35, who may show enough ability to make Bergdahl really work for his regular position. Bergdahl is an experienced field general who can be depended upon to call the right play at the right time. He can be used as a triple-threat man, as he kicks, passes, and carries the ball.

Robert S. Decker '33 and Walter R. Clark '35 will probably win the halfback position although they will be pressed by John E. Fletcher '34, Robert A. Hendry '34, Joe A. Kleinbauer, and Fred G. Schmidt '35. Decker has two years of varsity experience to his credit and plays a steady, conservative game. He runs and kicks, but is best when he skirts the ends from punt formation. Decker is a good defensive man, particularly against passes. Clark, a sophomore, is picked by many to prove a star. He is fast and runs through a broken field brilliantly. His best play is an off-tackle run.

At fullback will be Joseph B. Keeble '34, who played halfback last year. The loss of Norman B. Duncan '32, last year's captain, prompted Coach Spaulding to shift Keeble to Duncan's position, one that had been capably filled for the three previous years. Keeble was one of the main reasons for U. C. L. A.'s unexpected victory over Saint Mary's last year. He punts and passes, but is best at bucking the line over center or guard.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	107	58	.648
Buffalo	90	72	.556
Baltimore	90	72	.556
Montreal	87	76	.534
Rochester	84	78	.519
Jersey City	72	92	.439
Albany	69	94	.423
Toronto	52	109	.323

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Newark 6, Jersey City 5.
Newark 10, Jersey City 7.
Baltimore 7, Albany 6.
Buffalo 12, Montreal 2.
Only games scheduled.

SEVENTY REPORT AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Seventy Yale stalwarts reported to Coach Marvin E. "Mal" Stevens today for the season's initial football practice. Unlike former years, there were no limbering-up preliminaries. Instead the squad got down to hard work immediately. Stevens ordered a signal drill for the backfield, while his assistants devoted their attention to position coaching. A. J. "Albie" Booth Jr., graduated from the players ranks to the coaching staff, was unable to attend the first practice. A second workout was scheduled for this afternoon.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 89

HAROLD (HAL) RHYNE

Boston Red Sox, American League

Born in Paso Robles, Calif., March 30, 1899. Five feet nine inches in height and weighs about 160 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Des Moines club of the Western League in 1921. Signed with San Francisco of Pacific Coast League in 1921, but was released to Des Moines before season started. Was back with San Francisco in 1922, '23, '24 and '25. Also spent 1928 at San Francisco. Was best fielding shortstop in American League in 1931. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1926—Pittsburgh, National League	SS-2b	109	.251
1927—Pittsburgh, National League	2b	62	.274
1929—Boston, American League	SS	120	.352
1930—Boston, American League	SS	107	.203
1931—Boston, American League	SS	147	.273

Six Advance In Ardsley Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 15—Six singles matches in the third round of the women's annual invitational tennis tournament at the Ardsley Club were completed yesterday when the group, including three members of the seeded list, advanced to the quarterfinal round.

Advancing to the round of eight yesterday were Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., Norma Taubele of New York, Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, seeded second, third and fourth in the order named, along with Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, Grace Surber of Jackson Heights and Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Boston.

Play was also held in doubles and mixed doubles yesterday. The summary:

SINGLES—Second Round

Gertrude Dwyer defeated Eleanor Crow, 7—5, 6—1

Grace Surber won from Mrs. A. G. Deane by default.

Third Round

Florence S. LeBoutillier defeated Mrs. Albert Cloud, 6—3, 6—0.

Carolyn Roberts defeated Mrs. S. P. Baker, 6—3, 6—1.

Alice Francis defeated Mrs. S. H. Anderson Jr., 6—0, 6—0.

Grace Surber defeated Elizabeth Gorham, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Norma Taubele defeated Mrs. Rose Taubele, 6—0, 6—0.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke defeated Mrs. Franklin C. Koss and Mary Carruthers, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Robert Morris and Virginia Cross defeated Margaret Cluett and Claire Smith, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Roberts and Miss Surber defeated Mrs. A. E. Thurber and Mrs. Ellsworth R. Littler, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Morgan Palmer and Eleanor Crow defeated M. V. Wunderlich and A. Strong, 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. Christian E. Muhl defeated Miss Dwyer and Leta Morris, 7—5, 4—6, 2—5 (default).

Quarterfinal Round

Miss Ridley and Mrs. Burke defeated Mrs. George E. Dickinson and Mrs. George Beavers, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Francis and Mrs. B. F. Stenz defeated Mrs. and Miss Taubele, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round

Mrs. Beavers and J. E. Gardner Jr. defeated Nancy Green and George Dickinson Jr., 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Roberts and B. Sheridan won from Mrs. Palmer and partner by default.

Mrs. Madelon Ellert and Mr. Daggert defeated Mr. and Mrs. Baker, 8—6, 7—5.

Second Round

Miss Ridley and V. Hockmeyer defeated Mrs. Paul Mead and Alfred S. Moses, 6—0, 6—3.

Sally Childress and R. Hebard defeated Miss Thurber and A. E. Thurber, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Whitbeck and Walter Kelly defeated Miss Flagler and Mr. Moran, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Mrs. Browne and W. Zabriskie won from Mrs. Alfred Thurber and G. C. Schaefer by default.

Miss Taubele and E. Kuhn defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ryland Scott, 6—1, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. Erdman Brandt defeated Miss Mahan and L. Mahan, 6—4, 7—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Lethon and Ingo Hartman, defeated Mrs. Dillon and Mr. McQueene, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Roberts and B. Sheridan defeated Mr. and Miss Aquimbeau, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Taubele and A. Buhr defeated Miss Davis and Mr. Walter, 6—2, 6—1.

Virginia Cross and R. Schafer won from Mrs. Lehman and Jerry Buck by default.

Miss Carruthers and C. Major defeated Mrs. Randall and Tunis, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Green and R. Hains defeated Mrs. L. V. Cremonin and Dolan, 6—0, 6—2.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Fowler defeated Miss Underlich and Barry, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Sullivan and H. Hardy defeated Miss Gundlach and Harvey, 6—3, 6—1.

Leta Gerris and Gene McCauliff won from Mrs. L. G. Morris and partner by default.

Third Round

Miss Carruthers and Major defeated Miss Cross and R. Schafer, 6—1, 6—1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	101	43	.701
Philadelphia	88	55	.615
Washington	85	57	.599
Cleveland	80	61	.567
Detroit	69	70	.496
St. Louis	59	82	.418
Chicago	44	96	.314
Boston	40	102	.282

RESULTS SEPT. 14

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—	3	9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	9	2	

Batteries—Brown and Jorgens; Lyons, Faber and Grube. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Nallin and Guthrie. Time—1h. 55m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	1	x—	9	15	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	0

Batteries—Harder and Myatt; Rhodes, Welch and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Grmsby. Time—1h. 40m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8—	13	19	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1—	6	11	2

Batteries—Mahaffey, Freitas and Cochrane; Blaeholder, Hebert, Gray and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Freitas. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Geisel and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 10m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	x—	8	12	1
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3	10	2

Batteries — Whitehill and Desautels; Brown, Coffman, Thomas, Weaver and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Moriarty, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 59m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	84	59	.587
Pittsburgh	78	64	.549
Brooklyn	77	68	.531
Philadelphia	73	70	.510
Boston	73	72	.503
New York	66	76	.465
St. Louis	65	78	.455
Cincinnati	58	87	.400

RESULTS SEPT. 14

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4	11	2	
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	9	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan, Healey; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Reardon, Quigley and Klem. Time—1h. 50m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	x—	5	11	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	11	0

Batteries—Brown and Spohrer; French, Smith, Swetonic and Padden. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Donnelly, Rigler and Moran. Time—1h. 47m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x—	3	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	11	2

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Johnson, Stout and Delancy. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Magerkurth and Barr. Time—1h. 40m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	x—	4	11	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	4	3

Batteries—Hansen and Todd; Johnson, Rixey and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Pfirman and Stark. Time—1h. 50.

ROSALIE KNAPP WINS FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH Conn., Sept. 15—Rosalie Knapp, champion of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, N. Y., defeated Mrs. L. C. DuBois of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, 7 and 6, to win the annual women's invitational golf tournament at the Greenwich Country Club yesterday. Miss Knapp defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., 1 up, in their semifinal-round match. Mrs. DuBois won her semifinal-round match from Mrs. P. Arnold of the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, 3 and 1.

McKEE STANDS FIRM, HE SAYS, ON DEMOCRACY

Declares His Regularity in Party Practice—Court Test Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Another strong bid for harmony is before the New York State and City Democratic organizations today, following a declaration of regularity by Mayor Joseph V. McKee and a tribute to Mr. Alfred E. Smith by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, the court test to determine whether the election of a successor to Mayor James J. Walker shall be held on Nov. 8 this year or go over to November, 1933, is scheduled to come before Justice John E. McGeehan, in Part 1 of the Supreme Court today.

Ruling on the question is sought in two actions—the first instituted for Mayor McKee by Mr. David MacAdams, a taxpayer, to forbid the Board of Elections from proceeding with its plan for a special election; the second, filed by Mr. David H. Knott, chairman of the New York County Democratic executive committee for a mandamus to compel the board to hold the election and representing Tammany Hall's contention that there is a vacancy in the mayoralty and that it must be filled this November.

Mayor McKee, whose $100,000,000 budget reduction drive, marking a complete reversal in city hall policy in the two weeks since Mayor Walker resigned while facing ouster charges, has not endeared him to Tammany leaders, made his harmony gesture to the city organization following a visit to him by Mr. John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Democratic leader, yesterday.

Mr. McCooey is Tammany's chief ally in New York City's government affairs, and said, when he left the Mayor's office, that it had been just a "social" call. Mayor McKee was forthright, however, when asked if the question of patronage had been discussed.

"It was," he said, "Mr. McCooey and I discussed the matter of filling the vacancy on the magistrate's bench in Brooklyn.

"Will you continue to consult with the leaders about appointments?" he was asked.

"I have always been and shall continue to be an organization Democrat," he replied. "I shall follow the usual practice. In the case of judicial appointments, I shall also adhere to the practice adopted by Mayor Walker a short time ago."

This referred to the procedure put into effect after the investigation of the Manhattan and Bronx magistracies by Judge Samuel Seabury as referee for the appellate division of the Supreme Court, of submitting prospective candidates for judicial appointments to the bar association of the City of New York for its recommendations.

This declaration of willingness to cooperate with the county leaders was interpreted by observers here as a direct invitation to the Tammany chief, Mr. John F. Curry, to take a philosophical view of the situation and in particular to stress that Mr. McKee since assuming the Mayoralty chair has done only what he saw to be his duty and is not declaring political war on anybody. Mr. McCooey already has shown that he is by no means committed to the Tammany coalition bent on reinstating Mr. Walker.

Meanwhile, the Democratic presidential nominee took further occasion to stress his friendship for Mr. Smith in the face of the latter's continued silence regarding the party's national ticket and his failure to come out actively in its support. In a reply to Mr. George Murphy, political editor of The Hastings Press, Hastings-on-Hudson, Governor Roosevelt reiterated his confidence "that all good Democrats" will rally to the support of the party this year.

"You may be sure," his letter states, "that nothing that has happened has in any way altered my feeling of friendship for Mr. Smith, or my confidence in his splendid ability as a statesman and a leader."

Whatever may be the decision of Justice McGeehan in the mandamus proceedings before him, it was regarded as certain that the question of election of a mayor on Nov. 8 will go to the highest state court. Both the Republican and Socialist Parties have indicated their interest in the case, and will back Mayor McKee in seeing it through.

DETROIT NOTE ISSUE

DETROIT, Sept. 15—The City Council has adopted resolutions authorizing renewal of $18,538,000 short-term notes due Sept. 15, 1932.

Revolutions Modernize Styles

* * *

Military Shifted From Dominant Rôle; Social Forces Lead in Coups d'État

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

It has been well pointed out that modern revolutions are no longer an affair of a few street battles and of military manifestations. The history of the nineteenth century, especially in France, where there was a series of upheavals, had suggested that force applied against the government would, if sufficiently strong, win the day. In Spain it had been taken for granted that the military authorities could at almost any moment upset the government by a simple pronunciamento.

Long before the abortive attempt of General Sanjurjo, however, it had become apparent that the army had become practically useless as an instrument of revolution. It can neither effect a coup d'état by itself; nor, in all probability, could it prevent, in suitable circumstances, a coup d'état from being successful.

The people have become aware of their strength, and if there is general consent, or even general apathy, a coup d'état can be brought off, not by an attack on government offices, but by the expert control of the technical centers of twentieth century civilization.

* * *

The old military weapons on whichever side they are employed are useless for example, against the general strike, which can bring to a standstill the activities of a city or of a country. It is of little importance that a general should sweep away barricades and put insurgents to flight. It is equally unimportant that insurgents should protect themselves behind barricades. What now matters is the operation of water works, telephones, telegraph, railways, electricity and gas stations. Whoever can operate these, or can prevent their operation, has every prospect of triumphing.

That was the doctrine of Trotzky, as Malaparte has shown in his recent book on the technique of the coup d'état. It must not be supposed that the Fascists came to power in Italy by a mere theatrical march on Rome. They did not depend on a manifestation of might, nor on the possibility of being dominant in the streets and government offices. They relied on the organization of workers, who occupied strategic points—that is to say, the technical centers of the state.

* * *

The ballot, too, plays its part in modern revolutions. In Spain, the Monarchy was overthrown because the workers in the towns voted against it, and clearly showed that they were capable of seizing and controlling the technical instruments.

Against this revelation, the authorities considered it wiser to abandon all resistance. They would have been beaten not so much by force—for force in the old-fashioned sense was probably still on their side, if they had decided to use it energetically—but because effective command had escaped from their grasp.

In point of fact, though the figures have never been officially published, it has been known for a long time that only in the towns did the Republicans win at the polls, and that there was a large Monarchist majority in the countryside. But the towns, it was clearly perceived, were vital. The control of the technical instruments of civilization had passed into the hands

LEGION READY TO TAKE VOTE ON BONUS ISSUE

Demand for Immediate Payment Seems Likely Despite Warnings

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15 (AP)—The American Legion apparently was ready to demand immediate payment of the bonus today despite President Hoover's warning such would be "a fatal threat to the entire program of recovery."

Legionnaires also were expected to go on record for immediate repeal of the prohibition law, but apparently an attempt to have the organization censure President Hoover for use of troops in evicting the Bonus Expeditionary Force from Washington, had failed. The resolutions committee shelved the "censure" resolution.

Supporters of the B. E. F. resolution asserted they could muster sufficient support to pass it if a way could be found to bring it up on the floor, but the committee's rejection seemed to offer no parliamentary loophole.

Selection of a national commander to succeed Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr. was the other major item before the annual convention here on its last crowded day.

Representative Wright Patman of Texas, crusader for the veterans' bonus, today said immediate full payment of adjusted service certificates would save the Government "tens of millions of dollars annually" in administrative expense.

He said his statement, made as the Legion prepared to act on demand for immediate payment, was based on information supplied by the veterans' administration. The total amount is more than $2,000,000,000.

Chicago was formally selected as the 1933 convention city of the American Legion. The time of the convention will be left to the executive committee.

Mrs. S. A. Backburn of Versailles, Ky., was nominated for the presidency of the American Legion auxiliary at the annual convention here yesterday. The nomination is tantamount to election. The nominee for the vice-presidency of the eastern division, was Mrs. Clemency Schall, West Haven, Conn.

Trophy awards announced included: Hobart trophy, won by Rhode Island; McKay trophy, won by Rhode Island; Oliphant trophy, Rhide Island.

Massachusetts won the surprise trophy, a two-foot high covered wagon, the frame of which had been anchored in Salt Lake until it became incrusted with salt crystals.

Veterans' Club Praises Hoover's Bonus Course

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Assertion that President Hoover "was right in the ousting of the B. E. F. (Bonus Expeditionary Force) from Washington" was contained in a letter sent to the American Legion convention by Mr. J. A. Lazar, national commander of a veterans' Hoover club, and made public here Monday.

Hoover Warns Legion On Bonus Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

"no such sum is available," and which "would drain every family budget in our country today and weigh heavily on business struggling in the midst of depression." This was accompanied with the grim warning not to forget "that while we have lost much in this depression, we still have much more to lose."

That the statement would succeed in stemming the tide at Portland for a declaration of Legion policy in support of the bonus was not seriously expected in White House circles, since it was understood the legislation committee approved the cash bonus by a vote of 21 to 9 just as President Hoover was drafting his attack on it.

It was firmly expected, however, that the straightforward position taken by the President would make a strong appeal to the people of the nation, already acutely conscious of the burden of taxation, and would react strongly to his advantage in the political campaign.

Administration leaders are perfectly frank to admit that the Republican Party has lost a large part of the veteran vote of the country from the President's opposition to the bonus and from the forcible eviction of the bonus army from Washington. The President's statement, they expect, will turn this situation to Republican advantage by embarrassing Governor Roosevelt and by demonstrating to the country at large that the bonus demand constitutes a treasury raid for the benefit of a specific class.

The Hoover statement constitutes a direct answer to the challenge enunciated by Mr. Smith in the last number of the Saturday Evening Post, in which he declared the American people had a right to know where their candidates stand on the bonus issue. If Governor Roosevelt fails to take a similar position, the Republicans expect to gain support from Smith Democrats in New England, whereas if he does it will certainly minimize the veteran antagonism against the Republicans by directing it equally at both candidates.

Hoover's Statement

The full text of President Hoover's statement follows:

It is due to the country and to the veterans that there should be no misunderstanding of my position upon payment of the face value of the adjusted service certificates prior to maturity, as recommended in the resolution pending before the convention at Portland. I have consistently opposed it. In public interest I must continue to oppose it.

I have the duty not alone to see that justice and a sympathetic attitude is taken by this nation toward the 4,000,000 veterans and their families, but also to exert myself for justice to the other 21,000,000 families to whom consummation of this proposal at this time would be a calamity. Cash payment of face value of certificates today would require an appropriation from the treasury of about $2,300,000,000. No matter how or in what form the payment to the veterans is imposed it will come out of all these families, but of more importance it will indefinitely set back any hope of recovery for employment, agriculture or business and will impose indefinite distress upon the whole country. We owe justice and generosity to the men who have served under our flag. Our people have tried to discharge that obligation. Regular expenditures on account of the veterans already constitute nearly a billion a year or almost one fourth of our whole federal budget.

Every right-thinking man has the deepest sympathy for the veteran suffering from disability, for those out of work or for veterans on farms struggling with the adversities of the depression. No one who began life in the humble circumstances that I did, and who at the earliest and most impressionable age learned the meaning of poverty from actual experience, can be lacking in feeling and understanding of the problems and sufferings of these men and their families. I have seen war at first hand. I know the courage, the sacrifice of our soldiers.

Others Entitled

But there are many million others in the same circumstances. They too must be entitled to consideration. Their employment and their farm recovery, as well as that of the veterans, can be secured only by the restoration of the normal economic life of the nation. To that end we have been and are devoting our best efforts. Anything that stands in the way must be opposed. The welfare of the nation as a whole must take precedence over the demands of any particular group.

I do not believe that the veterans generally really understand the adjusted service certificate law (so-called bonus law), which was proposed by themselves. In its simplest terms that law provides that an annual sum of about $112,000,000 is to be paid into a fund which, with compound interest, is calculated to amount to a total of $3,500,000,000, the face value of certificates to be distributed in 1945. Approximately $1,300,000,000 has been paid into this fund. Under the law of last year authorizing loans up to 50 per cent of the face amount of the certificates, if we take into consideration loans made through the veterans life insurance fund which will have to be repaid, all this accumulated sum and more has already been distributed. If the Government distributed to the veterans the $112,000,000 annually from now on it would represent the Government's obligation. If these sums be kept in the fund the Government adds compound interest on each installment and gives a life insurance right. By paying the adjusted service certificates at their 1945 face value now the Government would not only be paying all remaining 13 annual installments in advance but would be paying the compound interest upon them in advance.

This would, I am advised, add about $2,250,000,000 to the amount which the people of the United States, acting through Congress, undertook to pay when they gave the certificates.

Money Not Available

No such sum is available. It cannot be raised by adding to the crushing burden of taxes which drain every family budget in our country today and weigh heavily on business struggling in the midst of depression. It cannot be borrowed without impairment of the credit of the national Government and thus destroy that confidence upon which our whole system depends. It is unthinkable that the Government of the United States should resort to the printing press and the issuance of fiat currency as provided in the bill which passed the House at the last session of Congress under the leadership of the Democratic vice-presidential candidate. Such an act of moral bankruptcy would depreciate and might ultimately destroy the value of every dollar in the United States. It would cause the collapse of all confidence in our Government and would bring widespread ruin to the entire country and to every one of our citizens. Daniel Webster 100 years ago stated: "He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread, he panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen-sighted, and may shift for itself; but he beggars labor which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit, and a steady medium of payment." And the experience of every government in the world since that day has confirmed Webster's statement.

Let us not forget that while we have lost much in this depression, we still have much more to lose. And our whole future may be said to depend upon early recovery.

For many months the right-thinking men of both parties have been engaged in organizing and mobilizing the resources of the nation to promote the economic recovery which is the one sure and effective means of restoring the standard of living of all of our people and rescuing millions of them from suffering and misery. The proposal to levy over $2,000,000,000 and to pay it to a particular group constitutes a fatal threat to the entire program of recovery, to the success of which all must look for their well-being, security and happiness. In my judgment the enactment of any such proposal into legislation would be a deadly blow at the welfare of the nation. I was elected to protect and promote the interests of all of the people. As long as I am President I shall continue to do so and to oppose with all of the strength and influence at my command any demand that runs counter to the common welfare.

LEVIATHAN WINTER RUNS

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The United States Lines announced yesterday that the Leviathan would be kept in commission throughout the winter season, contrary to previous plans for a suspension of several months. The action was said to be prompted by the "fine support" given the Leviathan since it reentered the service last April.

LOCAL AID WORK URGED BY HOOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

past few months 300,000 or 400,000 grown boys have left home, family and friends to live by the wayside on such scant subsistence as can be gleaned from already harvested fields. These boys, unhappily merely represent the bolder desperate members of a much larger class, and they, too, need the support and sympathy and help which can come only through organized and trained social agencies."

Mr. Gifford stressed the fact that federal aid in relief does not relieve the states of their responsibility. The acceptance of local responsibility by the community is essential for securing outside aid where necessary, he pointed out.

The whole system of federal relief set up by the Federal Government is based on the fundamental that aid will be administered only after the local community has exhausted its private and public resources, he explained. "Regardless of any theories as to how the job might have been or might be done, I believe," Mr. Gifford declared, "anyone familiar with the facts is convinced that as a practical matter the acceptance of local responsibility throughout the country has been essential and that any breakdown in that local responsibility will result in greater hardship to those of the unemployed who are in need."

Hoover's Address

The text of President Hoover's address follows:

For the third time representatives of the great voluntary relief agencies of this country are here assembled to consider with earnestness and sympathy what measures may be undertaken for the relief of those in distress among our people.

To that great work, two years ago, Col. Arthur Woods gave devoted effort. When Colonel Woods was reluctantly obliged to return to other commitments, Mr. Walter Gifford assumed command for the winter of 1932. Unable because of other great responsibilities to continue the work this year, Mr. Gifford leaves the chairmanship to another man of leadership and proved ability, Mr. Newton Baker.

You are here again to discuss ways and means, to estimate resources and needs. Our tasks are definite.

The first is to see that no man, woman or child shall go hungry or unsheltered through the approaching winter.

The second is to see that our great benevolent agencies for character building, for hospitalization, for care of children and all their vast number of agencies of voluntary solicitude for the less fortunate are maintained in full strength.

The third is to maintain the bedrock principle of our liberties by the full mobilization of individual and local resources and responsibilities.

Spiritual Impulses

The fourth is that we may maintain the spiritual impulses in our people for generous giving and generous service—in the spirit that each is his brother's keeper. Personal feeling and personal responsibility of men to their neighbors is the soul of genuine good will; it is the essential foundation of modern society. A cold and distant charity which puts out its sympathy only through the tax collector yields a very meager dole of unloving and perfunctory relief.

With each succeeding winter in this period of great distress our problem has become larger and more difficult. Yet the American people have responded to meet it.

The extent of that response has been obscured by the breadth and depth of the suffering which it has sought to relieve. The sensation produced upon every observer of our present national scene, and particularly upon every active participant in efforts to mitigate its evils, has been primarily one of profound personal distress in association with the distress of the country. The time has gone by when a depression could be regarded only as a depression of business. It must be regarded now as something deeper, involving a social responsibility not merely for measures helpful to the restoration of business, for fundamentally they are actions on behalf of those whom business has ceased to be able to employ. They are not the authors of the misery which is upon the land. They are its victims. In the meantime the suffering about us is so intense and the demands upon our sympathy are so penetrating that often, in so dark a picture, we can see no ray of light and no trace of alleviating accomplishment.

Yet accomplishment there has been, accomplishment in the highest degree creditable to the generosity and effectiveness of the American people.

Courageous Attack

That the American people have made a broad and courageous attack upon the consequences of our present unparalleled calamity is amply suggested by the state of public health in the nation. I recognize that there are exceptions, both local and individual, to any general statement, yet no one can deny the scientific determination of our public health officials throughout the land. Their reports to the surgeon-general of the United States represent the final word upon the efficient and devoted sense of responsibility of our people in this obligation to our fellow-citizens. Overwhelmingly they confirm the fact that general mortality rate, infant mortality rate, epidemics, the disease rate—are less than in normal times. There is but one explanation. That is, that through an aroused sense of public responsibility, those in destitution and their children are receiving actually more regular and more adequate care than even in normal times.

With the possibility of still larger tasks and lessened individual local resources for the next winter, before the close of the last Congress I secured to the Red Cross 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000 bales of cotton and an authorization to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance $300,000,000 to such states as could not finance themselves to care for distress.

Nor are we seeking relief only by direct provision for distress, which is your problem. In the Federal Government we are providing employment during this year through the speeding up of necessary federal construction work to a huge total of over $750,000,000. In addition we have provided for loans of $1,500,000,000 for construction of public enterprises of self-sustaining character. Wherever possible we are concentrating that effort for the winter months. In addition, our employers and our labor groups have been organized anew in a systematic nation-wide campaign to further spread the available work and to shorten working hours. Further, the economic effect of the great institutions built and strengthened by the Government and the effort of the people themselves in many directions have shown evidences of success by the test of increasing private employment and rise in prices.

Logs Behind Your Efforts

With these back logs behind your efforts and those of local authorities, we must make sure that no American will this winter go hungry or cold. These programs of the Government are based upon the continuation of your services. They presuppose adequate neighborhood support to your efforts, which still comprise a large part of our reliance. They presuppose that the thousands of agencies which in normal times carry the load of distress shall function this winter to their utmost capacity. Let no man believe, because we have summoned the power of Government to these ends, that it can replace your efforts.

This is, I trust, the last winter of this great calamity. Yet despite a dawning hope upon the horizon, individual need in the meantime may be greater than before. Despite these gigantic efforts of direct and indirect relief we must not fail to recognize the slow seepage of the resources of many families and the consequently increased responsibility which falls upon the more fortunate. Moreover, there is parallel with it all in the depleted resources of those to whom you must appeal for aid. Those who support you this year will be sacrificing from their own needs. No greater call can be made upon American patriotism and self-sacrifice.

Your organizations have, therefore, a most difficult task. I am confident that you will succeed. Our people are the most generous of all peoples. Most of us started in life poor with little. What we have is the result of our own toil in this land rich in resources and opportunity. Most of us have known the helping hand of others in some human service and some human kindness and today as never before do we owe repayment of that debt. I sometimes think of relief in terms of insurance. Over the years our people contribute to the aid of others. The unexpected time comes of their own need, and they draw from this common pool. There lies in this no loss of self-respect.

Human Misfortune

So long as the world stands, there will be human misfortune and human suffering from causes men cannot control. There will be nation-wide calamities the result of which may be that any one of us may be the giver and anyone the receiver. Yours are the great agencies which seek the one and serve the other.

On such occasions as these there is more to be done than merely giving. There is the helping hand that should go with giving. The friendly counsel, the aid to solution of family and individual problems, our outpourings of the human spirit beyond dollars alone. Many a family today is carrying a neighbor family over the trough of this depression not alone with material aid but with that encouragement which maintains courage and faith.

If all who are able will themselves search out or through your agency find a family to whom they may become that guardian, both will be the gainers of far more than the money exchanged.

The need before us is immediate. It is large. Millions of men and women face the approach of winter with fear in their hearts.

The children sense the dread their elders feel. You have nobly offered your services to them and to the nation. I speak not more to you than to the unseen millions of my fellow countrymen and countrywomen, in personal appeal that they, too, shall take this neighborly need upon their conscience, that they shall share with you this burden, that they give generously of their means to your support. So out of charity will come not only hope but faith.

Agencies Represented

National welfare agencies represented at today's conference were: American Country Life Association, American Hospital Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Social Hygiene Association, Boys' Club Federation, Boy Scouts of America, Bureau of Jewish Social Research, Campfire Girls, Child Welfare League of America, Family Welfare Association, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Girl Scouts, Jewish Welfare Board, National Association Travelers's Aid Societies, National Board Y. W. C. A., National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Child Labor Committee, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Conference of Catholic Charities, National Council Y. M. C. A., National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Probation Association, National Recreation Association, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, National Tuberculosis Association, Salvation Army, Social Work Publicity Council, Welfare Department of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

THREE CANADIAN TOWNS DEFAULT

QUEBEC, Sept. 15 (AP)—Three more municipalities in the Province, two in Paineau County and one in Terrelbonne, have joined the ranks of those whose finances have become so involved that they have had to take refuge under the provision of the Quebec Municipal Act.

The Municipal Commission through its secretary, Mr. Emile Morin, in the Quebec Official Gazette, gave notice that the Municipal Corporation of Amherst and the Roman Catholic School Corporation of St. Remi d'Amherst, both in Paineau County, and the Municipal Corporation of Doncaster in Terrebonne County have applied to the Superior Court in that district to be posted as defaulters.

ROCHESTER CITIZENS SEEK CITY COST CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 15—Reduction of general city expenses from $13,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually, or to the 1927 average level, was asked in a petition, signed by 13,000 taxpayers, presented to City Clerk Thomas P. O'Leary Monday.

Under the city manager charter, the $3,000,000 reduction will become law unless it is rejected by the Common Council within 50 days. The reduction, according to the Rochester Property Owners' Tax League, which initiated the proposal, was inspired by reductions in property incomes and rentals and is designed, in the light of $5,000,000 in unpaid taxes, to give the city an opportunity to collect levies to meet its obligations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES to sell box assortments and personal engraved Christmas cards, also Calendar of Truth; highest commission. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTED 1931—Rug Shampoo Disk; marvelous quick sale demonstration; 25c and 50c; no competition; home economy demands; commission. JAMES McCOMBS, 229 E. 78th, N. Y. C.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profits; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-9, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 32 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

WOMEN'S glove and hosiery buyer, married, 32 years of age, 9 years' experience in 2 largest stores in Boston and Pittsburgh; will go anywhere. C. J. McNEILLY, 40 Main St., West Springfield, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

WANTED—Home for gray cat, evidently a pet, found Brooklyn Heights. Address STEARNS, 18 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents
W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd.
Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212

BUFFALO, N. Y., 228 Summer Street, near Christian Science church—Living room and bedroom furnished complete for housekeeping; also 6-room unfurnished apartment, steam heat. Grant 1137.

CONCORD, N. H., North End—Modern 3-room apartment, heated, with garage. Address FLORENCE A. CLOUGH, 46 Jackson St.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Fine residential section, 7 rooms, separate entrance, hot water heat; attractive home for adult family. Middlesex 2021-J.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT NEW YORK CITY, 205 West 57th—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, grand piano; yearly lease $1800. Tel. Ci. 7-4355.

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. — Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; refined neighborhood; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $88. 9 Franklin Avenue. Yonkers 9274-J.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ARLINGTON, MASS., 9 Trowbridge St.—Desirable sunny lower apartment for rent. Tel. Arlington 1319-M, after 5 p. m.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Ladies and couples of refinement will find comfortable, quiet home; 1-2-3-room suites, all improvements, $27.50 to $50; will renovate to suit. 38 Hemenway, cor. Norway. Com. 7803.

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. — Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; refined neighborhood; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $105. 9 Franklin Avenue. Yonkers 9274-J.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (Shore Drive Plaza, 486 Pelham Road, corner Circuit Road)—One of Westchester's most modern apartment houses, overlooking the Sound; elevator apartments of 2, 3 and 4 rooms, refrigeration, incinerators, scientific kitchens, garages, playground; golf, yachting and all sports near by; free bus service to station, beaches and shops; resident manager. New Rochelle 6690.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 48th St at Lexington Ave.—An atmosphere of refinement helps make these 1 and 2-room housekeeping apartments attractive homes; maid, porter, valet service available and 24-hour elevator and switchboard operation; gas for cooking and refrigeration included in most moderate rentals; also furnished. Inquire MRS. TAYLOR, Wickersham 2-9300.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 West 95th—Large 2-room apartment, 2 tiled baths, kitchenette, Frigidaire, roof garden, entire floor; also extra large beautiful furnished room, private bath, for gentleman; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NORTH PELHAM, N. Y., 305 6th Avenue Elevator apartments, large, sunny. 4 rooms from $60 5 rooms from $65 Electric refrigeration included in rental, dining alcoves; only 2 blocks from station. AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION Call or phone Pelham 0225.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Bright, elevator apartment, centrally located, to share with business woman; reasonable. Evenings Endicott 2-5243.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $30 month, or by trip; owner drives; references. Flatbush 3-3200. BACHMAN 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—REMODELING
Irregular figures a specialty. MRS. LIGHTBOURN, 40 Clearway St., S. 2, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

Local Classified

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO beautiful handmade Afghans, reasonable. BUROESS, 61 West 10th Street, N. Y. C. Telephone Tompkins Square 6-4150.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugenie and Nestle Permanent Waving; Marcel Waving. 32A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7284.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BRIGHTON, MASS., 88 Lake Street—Pleasant home for those needing rest or study; attention if desired. Stadium 8819.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, desirable rooms; friendly home, excellent food; care if required. Aspinwall 8343.

HOUSES TO LET

COUNTRY COTTAGE, 6 rooms, bath, electricity, boating; near Jones Beach; $25 winter, $50 summer. G. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y.—Charming furnished home, 6 rooms, 2 baths, oil burner, all conveniences, garage; 26 minutes Penn. station; very reasonable; responsible people. Jamaica 6-3777.

LIVE in real country and still be near New York; ideal year-round, secluded and restricted acreage on ridge in North Salem, N. Y.; unusual view. For further advantages WRITE JOSEPH BROWN, LINCOLNDALE, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave., Suite 42—Single or double rooms, nicely furnished, $5 and $6, light and airy.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1011 Beacon, at New Subway Entrance—Front room next to tile bath with shower, $5.00. Call evenings, Asp. 1379.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Large front room, private bath; single, running water; near church, centrally located. 388 Elmwood Avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—Three pleasant rooms in private home, singly, in pairs, or as housekeeping suite; furnished or unfurnished; adults only; references exchanged; near Erie Station, bus and trolley. Humboldt 2-3763.

N. Y. C., 255 West 90th (10-N)—Beautifully arranged large sunny front single; double; very desirable; $9, $10; business people; private.

STUDENTS IN BOSTON—Rooms in sunny apartment with others; double rooms $7, 8, 9. Regent 4871.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., N. Y.—Quiet room for business man or woman; board optional. 61 Catherine Street. Telephone Valley Stream 6004-R.

WATERTOWN, MASS., near Oakley Country Club—Attractively furnished corner room for gentleman; garage space available. Phone Middlesex 2851-R.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS girl desires living with refined family within 20 minutes' walk or bus from Grand Central. Write Box X-81, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Experienced insurance, real estate investment securities salesman; commission. C. E. PANG & CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN of culture and refinement to organize and manage territories; full or part time workers, direct selling, commission basis. W. E. PEARSON, Division Manager, Coldren Knitting Mills, 718 George St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

MAN, married, needs position, anything, anywhere; experienced in office work; 5 years manager and buyer gift and stationery shop; salary only. Write Box M-51, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MAN, 42, experienced mechanic, licensed driver, useful, accommodating, courteous; references. E. ROOD, 937 67th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG man, single, 30, engineering, technical and business experience in large corporation; also college teaching experience; references. Box A, 97 No. Allen St., Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION position wanted by refined young woman. Write Box K-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHILD'S NURSE or ATTENDANT, experienced, must have position; infant child or elderly woman. 95 N. Clinton Street, East Orange, N. J. Orange 4-3819.

COOK—EXPERIENCED AND GENERAL MRS. L. C. KUDSON, 8909 162nd St., Jamaica, N. Y. Phone Republic 9-8416.

EXPERIENCED governess offers service; college graduate; go anywhere. Write Box T-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

EXPERIENCED Christian Science nurse wishes position. Telephone Needham 1340.

FORMER teacher offers services as governess, companion, or office clerk; have knowledge of stenography and typing; go anywhere. Write X-63, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER—With small family adults; experienced; good cook; capable taking charge. Box E-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

PRACTICAL, experienced home manager, motherless children or adult family; drives car. G. BAKER, 48 Linden Pl., Red Bank, N. J.

STUDY ABROAD

MADAM JEAN BOUE, Paris, receives 6 girls for study in her home; tutoring chaperonage; highly recommended. For details address MRS. C. SMITH, 151 E. 82nd St., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ANNOUNCING private instruction Gregg-Pitman shorthand, typing; 12 years' experience. MISS CASE, 2025 Broadway, N. Y. C. (70th). Trafalgar 7-1927.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

SMALL HOUSE or apartment with small plot suitable garden, within commuting distance N. Y. C.; reasonable. Write Box A-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Reopening of New
Walk-Over
STORE
Burns "Walk-Over" Shop
1042 MAIN STREET Opp. Cannon Street

We need your patronage at this time more than ever. Won't you favor us now? Services of all kinds at prices to suit every purse.
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WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
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and REFRIGERATORS
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CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Matrix Shoes
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Treat Your Family to Delicious Frozen Desserts
Our Westinghouse Electric Refrigerator may be bought for as little as 25 cents a day. Use your ice money!
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PRINTING
An Entire Building Devoted to Printing
BRIDGEPORT LIFE PRESS
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GOODYEAR Means Good Wear
The 'Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
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Incorporated
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787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
915 MAIN ST. 1428 MAIN ST.

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WATCHES
DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
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PATENTED WOVEN WIRE STAY
The NuBone Corsetiere is a trained professional woman. Call for a private demonstration in your home. Mrs. Sophie Rievman
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GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
160 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephones 1800-1801

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

CHANCY D'ELIA
Ladies' Wear
At Snappy Cleaners, 248 Greenwich Avenue

HARTFORD

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1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

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And We Have Them All
MUELLER'S Macaroni Noodles Spaghetti
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

560 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
293 Asylum St. 565 Main St.

Early Fall Fashions
You will be more than interested in an early selection of a
Smart Woolen or Charmeuse Crepe
if it comes from
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NEW HAVEN

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"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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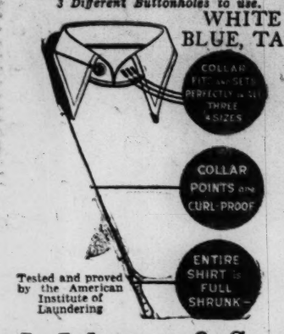

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CONNECTICUT

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Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
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Telephone
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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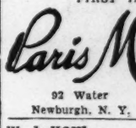

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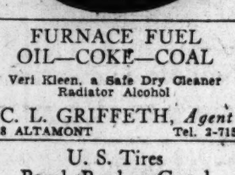

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A RAILROAD AVENUE

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Sir Isaac Pitman
(1813—1897)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England.

Space is too limited to give more than the barest outline of the development of shorthand. As abbreviated writing, it was allied with hieroglyphics earlier than 1000 B. C.

In 63 B. C. Tiro is credited with reporting the speeches of his master Cicero. As late as 1817 these Tironian notes were analyzed by Ulrich, a noted German scholar, who declared that they answered the practical purposes as well as the systems being used at that later date (1817).

Down through the centuries, nearly every large country has contributed its own ideas and systems.

In 1740 an English court appointed its first official shorthand writer or reporter.

Verbatim reporting in the English language dates from 1837, when Isaac Pitman gave his system to the world. In recognition of his services he was knighted by Queen Victoria. He is called the **father of modern shorthand.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Short o followed by r (G. T. B.)—The inquirer says: "Difficulty appears to be experienced by some of us in adopting the short *o* sound in such words as *forever, ordain, mortality,* etc. Isn't this due to a tendency to misplace the accent? If it is fully given to the right syllable, the difficulty disappears."

We believe that a hastening over the syllable with the short *o* followed by *r*, with no trace of stress, when not required, will help.

For ever (G. T. B.)—When written as two words, each is pronounced according to its own diacritical marking; the *o* in for is as in orb. "For," of course, is regarded as a weak form, and, depending upon the style and rate of speech, the *o* may pass through the short stage even to the clipped, as in connect. (See List of Common English Words With Weak Forms on Page lvii of "A Guide to Pronunciation" in the opening pages of Webster's New International.)

Another (Mrs. E. L., who remarks that the word is divided an-oth'-er, but pronounced *a-nuth'-er*) — The syllabic division of words is of particular interest to the printer, but divisions are not always followed to the letter in the prevailing pronunciations recorded by dictionaries.

Sacrilegious (Mrs. E. L.) — Note first that the word is not spelled "sacrelligious." Pronounce it *sak-rih-le'-jus* (*a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *key*, *u* as in *circus*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Boston Herald: We can't understand why a group of scientists should journey away down to Venezuela to investigate a submerged city, when there's hardly one around here that can keep its head above water.

Punch: A contemporary observes that politics makes strange bedfellows. But they soon get used to the same bunk.

In Lighter Vein

Another Version

The teacher had been reading the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" to her class of small boys. When she reached the end she closed the book and proceeded to question them regarding the story.

"Now, can anyone tell me," she said, "what Ali Baba said when he wanted to open the entrance to the cave?"

One child, an ardent film fan, promptly replied:

"Open, sez me!" — *Wall Street Journal.*

Finis

"Why do you turn, oh, summer girl,
The end of the novel to see?"
"Why, don't you know," she gently said,
"It's the last chap pleases me."
—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Except the Eyes

"Mother," tattled Billy, peeling potatoes with his small sister, "Mildred isn't getting all the peelings off."

"I am too," retorted Mildred, "all 'cept in the dimples." — *Capper's Weekly.*

The Purist at the Window

Haughty Lady (after purchasing a stamp): "Must I put it on myself?"

Polite Post Office Clerk: "No, madam, on the letter."—*Sunshine Bulletin.*

One Collar!

Haberdasher: "And will one collar be sufficient, madam?"

Mrs. Higgins: "Do you insinuate, young man, I have more than one husband?"—*Sunshine Bulletin.*

Art of Photography

Customer: "Enlarge this portrait of myself, but leave the nose as it is." —*Gazzettino Illustrato* (Venice).

You Know

Mrs. Youngbride: "I want some lamb, please."

Butcher: "What part, madam?"

Mrs. Youngbride: "The part you eat mint sauce with."—*Boston Transcript.*

How to Compliment a Bride

"How do you like the soup, dear?"

"Delicious! Did my little darling open the can all by herself?"

Humorist

Zealous Porter (doing his best for the company): "Very sorry, Sir. No more trains to London today. Very nice train to Piddenhoe due now. Quite an interesting little journey."

Clients Get That Way, Too

"The famous Gandhi was once a lawyer."

"He looks like somebody who had lost a suit."

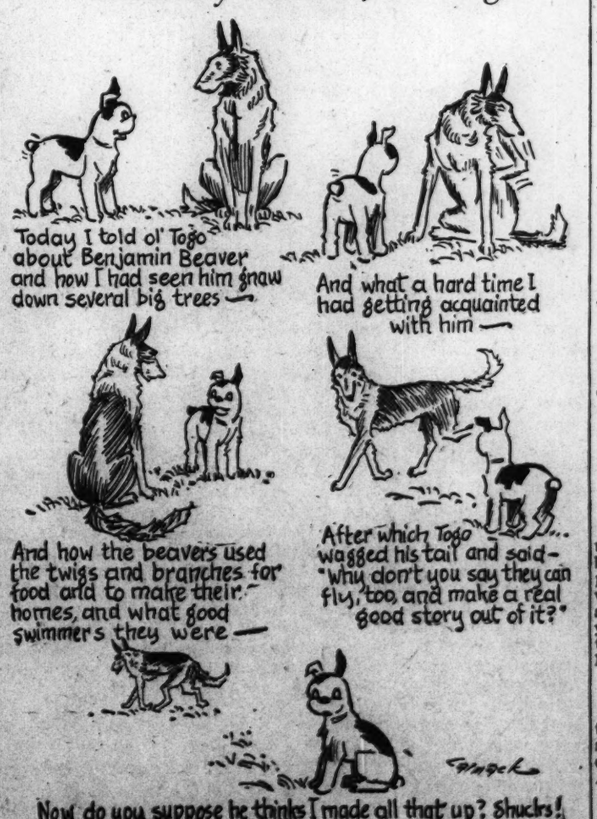
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GIVE pleasure. Lose no chance in giving pleasure. For that is the ceaseless and anonymous triumph of a truly loving spirit.

—HENRY DRUMMOND

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I told ol' Togo about Benjamin Beaver and how I had seen him gnaw down several big trees —
And what a hard time I had getting acquainted with him —
And how the beavers used the twigs and branches for food and to make their homes, and what good swimmers they were —
After which Togo wagged his tail and said- "Why don't you say they can fly, too, and make a real good story out of it?"
Now do you suppose he thinks I made all that up? Shucks!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

One Good Turn Deserves Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

GEORGE raises pigeons, and when it came time for him to go to camp this summer, he inquired for someone to take care of them during his absence.

One boy volunteered and George, knowing the boy at school, felt that his birds would be in good hands. When the pigeons were brought to the home of the boy, George discovered that there was a large family of children and that they apeared to be in very needy circumstances. He paid for the upkeep of the pigeons in advance and decided that he would like to do something further to help these friends who had come to his aid when he needed them.

Camp was breaking up and the boys were discarding pell mell the shoes and clothing that they did not deem good enough to carry home. Immediately George thought of his friends, and pulling out his large laundry bag, said to his companions, "Hey, fellows, put what you don't need in here. I know a family at home who can use them."

The bag was soon filled to overflowing with coats, trousers, shorts, bathing suits, shoes, tennis shoes and other articles of boys' apparel. Several good books and boys' magazines were stuffed in for good measure. George brought them to the mother who was soon busy sorting and mending; she expressed much gratitude for the generous help toward what she said "started the boys off to school."

For the Scrapbook

It's the Finish That Tells

It isn't his "form" when he "leaves the post,"
That shows us the racer's skill!
And there isn't a promise or word of boast,
That can prove his power of will!

It's how he can stand the gruelling grind,
And hold to a steady pace!
It's how he can fight, when lagging behind,
And forge ahead in the race!

It isn't the "half-way" mark that shows
How the runners are coming in;
For the leaders may fail; and no one knows
Who is finally going to win!

It's the power of "sticking"—at any cost
That measures the winner's class!
It's his nerve—when the race seems all but lost!
It's the grit and the sand he has!

Keep going! No matter how bitter the pace,
You still have a chance at the prize!
Keep going! No matter how backward your place—
There's hope for the runner who —"tries!"

It's the "finish" that tells how the race is run!
It's the spurt at the end of the grind!
And many a worth-while prize is won—
By the "stayer"—who comes from behind!

— MELVILLE SLOAN, in *Good Hardware.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

History was made in Belmont, Mass., when pastors of the nine Protestant churches arranged an all-around exchange, the assignments being made by lot, but with the provision that no man was to preach in a church of his own denomination?

Massachusetts guards against non-uniform and unnecessary traffic signals by prohibiting any town or city from installing a signal without the approval of the State Department of Public Works?

As a consequence of motor-vehicle mishaps in America last year, losses aggregating $2,500,000,000 were reported (costing the American people $20 per capita)?

There is an automobile for every 4.59 persons in the United States?

What They Say

No Dull Times

"There are no dull times for an upward-looking mind. Your life will be rich and productive in the proportion that you begin each day with right intention and apply yourself with diligence to the task before you. True success and happiness are the results of obedience to divine law."—*Grenville Kleiser.*

Nothing Impossible

"Nothing is impossible upon which the enlightened heart of humanity sets itself, but it requires the leisure of a great faith." — *Arthur Henry Brown.*

A Hoover Epigram

"We cannot squander ourselves into prosperity."—*President Hoover.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Germany Looks to the Polls

UPON the façade of the Reichstag building, looking out across the Platz der Republik, is a dedicatory inscription cut in weathered stone. It reads: "To the German People." Never since the Republic was founded at Weimar have these words had less immediate relation to the Government of Germany than today. Never have the halls which they guard been more significantly silent.

The Sixth Parliament under the Republic has been dissolved. Elected but a month and a half ago, the extent of its sessions can be computed in minutes; the scope of its deliberations cannot be computed at all, for none were held. And in the manner of its going may be read the entangled record of political turmoil which besets the Reich.

A Chancellor holding office without the pretense of popular mandate wielded the dissolution decree. A Fascist Reichstag President representing a party vigorously opposed to parliamentarism placed himself in the position of defender of the assembly. A house whose parties were deadlocked suddenly welded together an enormous negative majority to voice lack of confidence in a Cabinet which holds itself above all party affiliations. Thus after four major elections within five months Germany again looks wearily toward the polls.

This dissolution of the Reichstag reaps the harvest of dictatorship, sown with small seeds but growing vigorously under the nurturing of a régime which shares the opinion of the wartime Chancellor, Count George von Hertling, that "Parliament is an institution for regulating the simplest things in the most difficult way."

It was Dr. Heinrich Bruening, faced with economic emergencies, who taught Germany how to use the presidential powers of dictatorship under Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution. Since President von Hindenburg signed the first emergency decree there has been no retreat upon the only road which he believed would save the nation from chaos. But Dr. Bruening always succeeded in getting the Reichstag's formal approval of his decrees. Chancellor von Papen, however, broke with precedent and probably with strict constitutional interpretation when, with the President's approval, he dissolved the Reichstag for the express reason that it threatened to cancel the emergency decrees.

Although the fundamental conflict which brought the Reichstag to a sudden end essentially is one between contending forms of government, the immediate battle was between the presidential Cabinet and Herr Adolf Hitler. The Fascist chieftain, unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain a dominating position, had refused to accept offers to share in the present Government. Thus his party fell back upon Parliament as a means to harass Chancellor von Papen.

The Fascist show of parliamentarism was in no sense a flight from their basic antipathy toward representative government. President von Hindenburg's clear recognition of this was the reason for his previous refusal to give cognizance to the mere "numerical" coalition of Fascists and Roman Catholics which he feared might become a prelude to Fascist efforts to establish a dictatorship of their own.

Thus the grave comedy enacted on the Reichstag stage presents a struggle between the dictatorship in power and a dictator yet without portfolio. But even the present Cabinet, enjoying the confidence of the President and the Reichswehr, must wonder how long it can continue to stand, with the parties changing from passive to active opposition and popular support being cut away.

There have been open hints of the Cabinet's intention to dissolve successive Reichstags until an opportunity arrives to consolidate its own position or the party constellations change to provide it with the formality of support. Such a policy over a long period could hardly prove other than precarious. The immediate demand, however, is that the Government should not deviate from its implied intention to call new elections, preserving at least the structure if not the operation of the republican Constitution.

A Fruitful Year in Britain

JUST over twelve months have passed since the National Government under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald came into power in Britain. In that short period a wonderful transformation has been effected. The firm ground of unquestioned national credit has been established where last year could only be seen the quicksands of an unbalanced budget and heavy net outpouring of resources. Though trade is still at a very low level and long queues of unemployed remain, yet improvement has set in and that shy bird, confidence, has begun to show its head.

The British National Government is entitled to a big share of the credit. Representing as it does all the chief parties in the state, it has been able to carry through unpopular reforms which no one political group, however powerful, could have tackled alone, since to have attempted to do so would have invited defeat at the polls. Mr. MacDonald has quite recently secured a magnificent success in war debt conversion. This not only saves over £20,000,000 annually to the British taxpayer, but increases the prospect of carrying successfully the heavy burden of internal debt.

Another advance has been in the domain of tariffs. Here some measure of relief to hard-pressed British industry has been secured. The perennial controversy of free trade versus protection has been relegated to its place as a question of national expediency. This achievement owes much to the Liberals who, greatly as they disliked the introduction of protection, have patriotically refused to withdraw their support of Mr. MacDonald. The Ottawa Conference has thus been enabled to carry out at least some portion of its object, which was to promote closer trade relations among the states of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Unity at home has proved helpful also to the world at large. At Geneva and Lausanne British delegates have found themselves in a position to support armament reduction and the abolition of reparations with an authority that could not otherwise have been theirs. It is to the interest of everybody that this unity should continue. The approaching International Economic Conference must necessarily raise questions of vast significance which will be the easier to settle if the British contribution is made from a national as opposed to that of a mere party standpoint.

Mr. MacDonald has done well in holding the British National Government together throughout the twelve months that have gone by. His service to the world will be the greater the longer he is able to continue this good work.

Security and Logic

AN ITALIAN newspaper, La Stampa, recently demolished the thesis of security that has been put forward, so persistently. Every country is, of course, entitled to think of its security; but it should recognize that never can that security be absolute—not at any rate until it can be based upon the complete good faith of all nations and their unquestionable resolve never to resort to arms. Security, in the sense which is given to the word, implies military superiority sufficiently great to resist any possible attack.

But such security is equivalent to hegemony, for it means that a particular country must be stronger than any combination of countries that could conceivably be formed against it. It must necessarily, therefore, be much more powerful than any other single nation. There is here a strange aberration. Unless the country which claims this sort of security is so self-centered and illogical as to refuse to others the security demanded for itself, it is asking for conditions which are obviously impossible.

If it admits that other countries are entitled to the security which it finds indispensable for itself, it must follow that they too must be superior in strength to any combination of other countries. Thus La Stampa, arguing in respect of France, affirms that France must found its security on the possession of an army equal to the armies of Germany and Italy united, and of a navy greater than the navies of Italy and Germany, plus a number of ships for the protection of the colonial empire.

France, in fact, does not make this demand; but logically, on the theory of security, it should. For, broadly, the notion of security built upon military might postulates at least enough forces to meet the attacks of two countries.

From this it would follow that Italy should be allowed to make itself stronger than, say, France and Yugoslavia, which are united by political accords and military understandings. It would be perfectly logical, once the premises are granted, for Italy too to affirm that its security depends on army, navy and aviation, equal to those of France and Yugoslavia united. Now clearly these two demands, which start from the same thesis of security, are incompatible. France cannot be stronger than Germany and Italy, and at the same time Italy be stronger than France and Yugoslavia.

Germany and Great Britain and Russia, if security is the aim, could likewise make similar demands. But they cannot all be twice as strong as each other, and accordingly security of a military character, unless it is intended to be one-sided, is utterly chimerical.

Military equality, which would give everybody relative security, is the only fair working rule among nations of similar status. And from the viewpoint of this relative security—which is all that can be logically asked—equality may be attained either on a higher or a lower level, and it is preferable that it be attained on the lowest level. But in addition to this relative material security, there is a moral security which, if earnestly sought, will be far more efficacious than any vain attempt to maintain a military superiority.

Financiers at Play

THE dark cloud of lethargy which, as in other marts, has hung so long over the London Stock Exchange, is edged these days with a silvery fringe of animation.'

The apple woman near the Throgmorton Street entrance finds herself struck, like Mrs. Gamp, "all of a 'eap" at the sudden lively buying of chocolate bars and fruit by brokers and jobbers too busy to break away for luncheon. Along Threadneedle Street "house" clerks spill absent-mindedly over each other during their frequent marathons between the exchange and their offices in Austin Friars.

A modicum of this hustle and bustle may, of course, be attributed to the rising tide of demand for American securities by British investors, or to the rally in copper, but most of it is due to Yo-Yo, one of those engaging little toys peddled on the streets of London which, from time to time, spring suddenly, almost violently, into prodigious popularity.

Latest reports reveal the fact that Yo-Yo is all the rage. With hats tilted backward in the way that only an Englishman can wear headgear and preserve his self-respect, stock brokers and their clerks spin the toplike bobbin along a string attached to their walking sticks, all oblivious to bear raids or bull onslaughts.

And the Britisher is charged with taking his pleasures sadly! Just another generalization gone wrong. Some student of comparative manners is going to compile statistics proving that, in the financial world at least, it is the American dealer in stocks and bonds who sticks to his last with the greatest decorum. At the Paris Bourse, for instance, where the visitor may penetrate to the very *"parquet"* in which the brokers are ringed, his entrance is the signal for fun and the unwary intruder quickly becomes the butt of practical jokes, and an excuse for *"courtiers"* to leave their work for play.

A couple of thousand years ago or so Horace remarked that "it is sweet on occasion to play the fool." Perhaps one of the many reforms so constantly urged on New York's stock exchange fraternity could take the form of following the Latin poet's dictum and, at the same time, go the Britisher one better by introducing, say, indoor baseball on the floor of the institution at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets.

A Business Migration

BUSINESS appears to be getting rural-minded. In metropolitan Boston the farmers are beginning to think they can sell their produce to better advantage at home, or at least nearer home, than at their present market place in the Faneuil Hall zone.

They would have dispersed long ago to some more accessible area if a modern Peter Faneuil had come forth with an open pocketbook or a parcel of land for them to use, or if the State or city had seen the way clear to provide another urban market under the same liberal conditions that attach to their historic market place. For in the shadow of the "cradle of American liberty," it seems, freedom of motion is considerably handicapped by traffic congestion.

Business men everywhere can readily understand the plight of the farmers who find themselves in a teeming center of congestion against which Peter Faneuil could hardly have provided 200 years ago even had he foreseen the present buzz of traffic. Surveys disclose that trading centers of yesterday are not the trading centers of today in the majority of cities and, consequently, businesses that have continued in the old centers are not easily accessible, either by subway, motorcar or bus. Not only accessibility but parking facilities have encouraged this movement.

Undoubtedly, there are instances in every metropolis in the United States of business having been forced by congestion to move into the suburbs. Sears, Roebuck & Co., for instance, has built many of its giant plants in the suburban areas. One of the oldest real estate businesses in Boston not long ago abolished its central office and moved to the suburbs. Large department and furniture stores are opening branches outside the city centers.

One might infer from these illustrations that the future metropolis will comprise a galaxy of civic centers with a minimum of traffic in each and a corresponding maximum of ease in getting around. Already in America's West and Midwest the tendency to spread civic centers out rather than push them up into the air has shown results in more harmonious traffic flow.

Economy vs. New Music

A PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA season without notable novelties is forecast by official announcement. The usual special performances of opera or ballet, given in recent years by the orchestra in the Metropolitan Opera houses of Philadelphia and New York, will be omitted. Programs for the thirty-third season will be devoted "almost entirely" to the "acknowledged masterpieces" of orchestral music. "This decision is based on the belief of the directors of the association that in times such as the present, audiences prefer music which they know and love, and that performances of debatable music should be postponed until a more suitable time. With these opinions the conductors fully concur."

Such a Philadelphia season is difficult to visualize. The Philadelphia Orchestra has a reputation which has been won not only by the excellence of its playing but also by the interest of its programs. Mr. Leopold Stokowski, its principal conductor, is famous not only for his interpretive powers but for his daring curiosity in new music. And the adventures of this orchestra and the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company in modern opera have made Philadelphia the musical center of the United States for those primarily interested in new productions on the lyric stage.

If Mr. Stokowski "fully concurs" in the decision to abandon all this prestige, his concurrence must have been obtained with some difficulty. For he and the management must know that no such policy is likely to be adopted by the orchestras of Boston, Chicago or New York. Dr. Koussevitzky, there can be little doubt, will continue to devise programs which keep his public familiar with the classics and introduce to them the most promising of the new scores. Dr. Stock in Chicago, although he has returned from Hollywood convinced of the increased strength of "serious" music, does not purpose to rely wholly on classic masterpieces. And Mr. Toscanini, no doubt, will continue to produce novelties by minor Italians, and his audiences will continue to receive with gratitude whatever he vouchsafes them.

The Philadelphia Orchestra announcement seems to connect this new attitude with a policy of "drastic economies." But surely the expenditure for new scores is among the least of orchestral expenses; one, it is possible to argue, that an important orchestra can hardly afford to curtail.

But possibly there is in the announcement what the legislators call a "joker." "Acknowledged masterpieces" is the term used to describe the music that will be heard in Philadelphia this season. Masterpieces acknowledged by whom? If by Mr. Stokowski, then we need apprehend no scarcity of novel pieces.

Editorial Notes

"Thumbs Down on Thumbs" might be an appropriate slogan for Ashtabula, Ohio, which has just enacted an ordinance providing penalties for those who stand in the highways for the purpose of begging transportation.

Why is it that, immediately after a political speaker has concluded his plea for harmony, the local committee insists on bringing in the hastily organized male quartet?

Fragments of Peoples

By R. H. MARKHAM

I. The Aroumanians or Tsintsars

BELGRADE

PEOPLES have flowed over Europe and especially over southeast Europe like torrential rivers in times of flood. They have swept down all the valleys, submerged all the plains, and poured into all the cities and seaports. On subsiding, each flood has left a sediment which never disappears, and in addition, little inland lakes or bays or fiords of special racial groups which endure through many centuries.

The Roumanians call themselves a Latin race, yet their language is only partially Latin and their derivation and customs still less. The Bulgarians are Slavs, yet they have received their name from a completely foreign tribe of conquerors and many habits and traits from old local races and from Turkish masters. Turks, Albanians, Slavs and Romans have made the character and language of Greece's inhabitants differ widely from those which Homer and Pericles made famous. The Serbs are a Slav race, a sister to the Russians and Poles and Czechs, yet Turks, Greeks, Albanians and Aroumanians have given them qualities which are not of the classic Slavic type. The sediments of many ethnic floods have changed all these native stocks.

Yet, in spite of that, these peoples remain well defined, vital, more or less unified national groups. But among them are found little Robinson Crusoe tribes, relics of human streams that long ago subsided, small social units cast up on the banks of racial seas and persisting through the centuries.

There are Christianized Turks who have defied all racial and religious assimilation for over half a millennium. There are Turkized Christians who know not a word of the Turkish language. There are tiny Slav lakes in vast German plains and Latin islands in Slavic seas.

* * *

These last are among the most interesting of all the Balkan peoples. They are called Vlachs, Tsintsars, Macedonians and Aroumanians. The last name is the one which they themselves prefer. It is by the second one, however, that they are most commonly known. And it is a very strange name, a nickname, a remarkable Shibboleth. These people are called Tsintsars because they say "ts" where the Roumanians say "ch," thus pronouncing the word for five as "tsints" instead of "chinch." It is as though some branch of the Anglo-American family, pronouncing the word "six" as "tsits," should be called "tsitsars."

The "Tsintsars'" official name shows their origin—they are Aroumanians, meaning a sort of Roumanian and a sort of Roman. They are the result of the short domination of the Romans in this part of the world. The Romans never lived in large numbers here, nor did they retain complete control of these lands for many years, yet their soldiers and scant colonies imposed in places the Roman language, not, of course, as Cicero spoke it and Cæsar wrote it, nor as it developed in Italy, Spain, France or Mexico, but in a form of its own. The Aroumanians are ancient natives of the Balkans, Romanized. Goths, Huns, Avars, Slavs and Turks swept every trace of Roman domination out of the Balkan Peninsula, but not all of these floods combined have succeeded in submerging or dissolving the hardy Aroumanians.

And that is the chief trait of these people—they are astoundingly hardy and remarkably capable. Always in a minority, with no state of their own, with practically no native culture, and on the whole quite primitive, they have given the Balkans proportionally far more men of outstanding influence than any other racial group. They have furnished leaders to Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania, yet the source of supply is not diminished. The leading Aroumanians become Albanians, Serbs, Greeks or Roumanians, yet the little tribe itself resists all assimilation.

* * *

The chief seat of these people is found in northern Greece, near a point where Albania, Serbia and Greece join. It is the vortex of the Balkan ethnic whirlpool, into which flowed during centuries Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish racial streams. The Tsintsars very often speak five languages readily.

They are primarily of mountain stock. This does not mean that they all live in the mountains, but they reveal the traits of mountaineers, they have the hardihood, virility, agility, persistence and frugality of mountain folks. Many of them are shepherds, wandering nomads, who migrate from mountain to plain according to the season, thus traveling with their flocks and families over the whole Balkan Peninsula. Others are artisans, noted as wood carvers, goldsmiths, builders, tailors and shoemakers. Large numbers are innkeepers and the rest are merchants, clerks and bankers. Few, if any, are farmers. For whole decades they dominated the business life of central Europe, from Athens to Leipzig. They kept all the inns on the great road from Belgrade to Tsarigrad (Constantinople). They left home at an early age and stayed away seeking their fortunes for twenty or thirty years. But they never lost their attachment to their humble Balkan birthplace.

They are notorious for their thrift. The Serbs' word for "pinching your money" is "to tsintsarize." They are clean, prompt, aggressive, accommodating, strong willed. They have a highly developed sense of justice and stand out for their "rights." Individually they are not very hospitable, but are noted for their liberal giving, surpassing in this respect all Balkan races. They are not very sentimental, are practical rather than romantic, are moderate in eating and drinking and are very loyal, as a rule, to the nation in the midst of which they live.

For centuries most of them passed for Greeks. They liked to consider themselves Greeks and founded Greek schools and churches all over the Balkans. They were among the chief carriers of Greek culture. As merchants they made the word "Greek" a synonym of trader in scores of European towns. As "sackers" they traveled all over the Balkans and Austria-Hungary with bags on their backs, selling their wares in villages and small towns. At that time there were no local stores. The "sackers" were a sort of first chain-store system.

* * *

At the present moment the Prime Minister of Albania is a Tsintsar, as is one of the leading ministers in the Yugoslav Cabinet. Since this people is really Roumanian, most of its promising youth settle in Roumania, where they win places of distinction far out of proportion to their meager numbers. They are allowed no schools in Yugoslavia, have but one in Bulgaria, and but two or three in Albania, while they are not much better off in Greece. Nor can they travel about with their flocks and their merchandise as they used to in Turkish times, so they may eventually migrate to Roumania or be swallowed up by their Balkan neighbors. But, even though they lose their name and racial identity, they will still furnish the Balkans with extraordinarily gifted individuals.

Notes From German Cities

Kitchens Of Long Ago

FOUR thousand years ago Jonathan Flintface left some arrows and a primitive jackknife on the kitchen floor, but evidently forgot to come home. The result is that German savants today are able to reconstruct something of the history of the earliest known inhabitants of the region that is now Berlin. Recently, workers establishing a new settlement in the district geologically known as the "Spree Valley" in the south of Berlin, discovered the kitchen—one of four hearths made of carefully constructed pits lined with field stone showing the effect of fire. The arrowheads, as well as other flint objects, proved to be of excellent workmanship. There were also pots with handles, a corn grinder, a knife more than three inches long and a flint auger, or drill. The archæologists place the date of the relics as between the stone and the bronze ages—about 2000 B. C., the period of the earliest known occupation of the region which became the capital of the German Empire.

* * *

Squaring The Circle

In these days of relativity, even the commuter must beware. If parallel lines meet in space, who is to gainsay the contention that a circle need not be round? The first problem plainly is one for Dr. Einstein. But the circle belongs to the Stadtbahn—Berlin's efficient and rapid suburban railroad service. Visitors are inclined to marvel at the geometric exactitude of its course. It is shown tracing a perfect curvature through the outskirts, cutting through the heart of the city like a ramrod, reaching more distant places such as Potsdam, Bernau or Strassburg upon tangents as direct as the stroke of a draftsman's pen. But inquiry develops that the engineers who laid out the Stadtbahn were not responsible for this geometric design. Actually the "ring" is an irregular quadrilateral with ovoidal corners which Berliners compare to a dog's head in a muzzle. Some tracks follow the shores of Berlin canals. Others dodge here or turn there at unexpected places. It just happened that the makers of the maps which are posted in every Stadtbahn car "went modern." They decided to conventionalize the chart in the interest of simplicity so that the customers could tell where they were going without bothering to find the way.

* * *

Photography Made Easy

Mysteries of the photographic darkroom, where amateur snapshot hunters toil in an eerie light over trays of queer and acrid solutions, have been reduced to the simple process of pressing a button. Dr. Paul Hatschek, a German physicist, has invented two machines—a "grandometer" and a "kopimeter" that take the guesswork (which, of course, has been half the fun) out of amateur darkroom procedure. As every camera enthusiast knows, photographic negatives are not alike all over. They are black in some places and light in others. Now the amateur simply takes Dr. Hatschek's machine, which is no larger than a man's hand, and attaches it to the lighting circuit. A red cross glows. The amateur places the lightest portion of the film above the cross and turns a button until the cross is no longer visible. He then places the blackest part of the film over the cross and repeats the action until the cross disappears. Upon a scale he now may read not only the kind of paper on which the negative should be printed but the time which it should be exposed. One machine is for use in making pictures the same size as the negative and the other for enlargements.

* * *

Signs For Travelers

Foreign travel has its complications. Some Berliners recall the confusion of the wife of a distinguished American over the sign: *"Not Ausgang."* She knew that "Ausgang" means "exit." But why, she asked, combine it with an English word? It was only after being told that "not" was *not* English, but the German for "emergency" that she got the point. Traveling will be simpler for her in the future. Berlin has recently received word that the international conference of railroad management has agreed upon the first four symbols of a "universal" sign language to be used for railroad stations. A question mark will appear above the information booths. An open trunk will mark the customs department. A chair will indicate the waiting room. A crossed cane and umbrella will show the "lost and found" department.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Balancing Their Budget

A STERN ring-master has made America go through the fiery hoop which we went through last year. It is not a pleasant experience, and a word of sympathy may not come amiss. It has been plain for some time that the United States have been wallowing in a financial morass as deep as that which brought down the late Socialist Government.

Fortunately for them the United States had a man with the courage to face it. The President himself went to the Capitol and put the position before his senators. It rested with them, he said, to answer the question whether democracy could save itself in an emergency, It is a question which was asked over here last year, and, fortunately for democracy, the American Senate has given the same answer as the British House of Commons: they have resolved to balance the budget. It was no more than here an easy task. Democracy is a heedless dame who flaunts her extravagance to the very edge of the abyss: if she is to be saved she must be saved in spite of herself.

The crisis, of course, is not over: increased unemployment, diminished trade, threats of angry and hungry men—these continue, and are likely to grow worse. Are they beyond human help? Or are there measures which can be concerted to meet them? The British Government, with an Arthurian faith in the Round Table, have invited the United States to still another conference. We have already ventured to suggest that conferences may be overdone; but it is democracy's way. . . . The United States are traditionally hostile to such "European entanglements," and they have accepted the invitation with reservations. They rule out tariff rates, war debts, and reparations; but they are willing to discuss tariffs in the abstract, questions of exchange and—in particular—the silver question. We should have preferred to see all questions approached with an open mind: if the conference is to be held, we hope all parties will see the wisdom of facing together, not merely one or two sides, but every aspect of the situation.—*Morning Post* (London).